Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 21 | BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920. | TWO ANNAS

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

Companies (Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date About | Steamer | Tons | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Jan. 1920 | Kashgar * | 6240 | |
| 31st „ | Malta | 6064 | |
| 7th Feb. | Morvada | 8193 | |
| 14th „ | Neuralia | 9082 | |
| 21st „ | Somali † | 6712 | |
| 28th „ | Karmala | 8983 | |

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO

| Date About | Steamer. | Tons | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Jan. | Karmala | 8983 | To Colombo & Calcutta |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

| Date about | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Jan. | Lhasa | Karachi direct. |
| 23rd „ | Barala | Busreh via Karachi, Noon. |
| 26th „ | Chakla | Karachi via 3 ports 10 A. M. |
| 29th „ | Karapara | E. & S. Africa. |

Forms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tensho Maru | I. Nozawa | 3188 | [illegible]th Jan. | 2[illegible]th Jan. |
| Hwah [illegible] Maru | G. Urui | [illegible] | 8th Jan. | 27th Jan. |
| Ge[illegible] Maru | | 3[illegible] | 23rd Jan. | 2[illegible]th Jan. |
| [illegible] Maru | | [illegible] | 25th Jan. | [illegible] Jan. |
| Wakamatsu Maru | E. Shimizu | 2721 | 2[illegible]th Jan. | [illegible]th Feb. |
| Shinryu Maru | S. [illegible] | [illegible] | 2nd Feb. | 14th Feb. |
| †Yeboshi Maru | M. [illegible]amura | 395[illegible] | 3 Feb. | 15th Feb. |
| Kag[illegible] Maru | S. Oya | 3919 | 8th Feb. | 18 Mar. |

†The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Karachi & Bombay.

For Freight apply

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Captain | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges Maru | T. Inouye | [illegible]th Jan. | 2[illegible]th Jan. | Japan |
| Ge[illegible] Maru | | 25th Jan. | 2[illegible]th Jan. | Japan |
| Bushu Maru | S. Uchb[illegible] | [illegible]th Feb. | 13th Feb. | Japan |
| Peking Maru | [illegible]jit[illegible] | 5th Feb. | 17th Feb. | Japan |
| Nanking Maru | [illegible]ori | [illegible]st Feb. | [illegible]th Feb. | Japan |

[illegible]:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

[illegible]

## BANKING.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | 12,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 1,59,99,225 |
| Subscribed Capital | 7,50,00,225 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/- | $15,000,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND | $21,000,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkow
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £750,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kalantan)
Kwala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
New York
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 5,00,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Yen 2,53,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 83,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Bingomachi
Dotonbori
Hakata
Hankaw
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Nihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Toriaburacho
Wakamatsu
Yanai
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 229.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen. 60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 37,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen. 7,030,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES.

London
New York
Shanghai
Hongkong
Singapore
Batavia
Semarang
Sourabaya
Tokyo
Kobe
Osaka
Yokohama
Moji
Amoy
Canton
Foochow
Hankow
Kiukiang
Swatow
Ako
Giran
Kagi
Karenko
Keelung
Makung
Taitoh
Shinchiku
Taichu
Taman
Takow
Tamsui
Tower
Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,55,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds | 16,20,500 | 0 | 0 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bombay
Calcutta
Cawnpore
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gajan
Hapur
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sindh)
Jullundhar
Jammu
Jhelum City
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallpur
Ludhiana
Multan City
Peshawar City
Patiala
Rawalpindi
Sargodha
[illegible]
Srinagar
[illegible] City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 99,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 64,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £2,965,000 |
| WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO | £4,000,000 |
| CAPITAL & RESERVE | £4,015,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210 Hornby Road

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible] Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Called up Capital | £600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £110,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL | 10,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 97,497 |

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
[illegible]

### JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

# LADIES' HATS

*IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jockey Hats, | at Rs 15/- each. |
| Georgette Hats, | at „ 15/- „ |
| Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats | at Rs 20/- „ |
| Tameshanta Hats, | at Rs 10 & Rs 12/8 each |

## AHMED E. ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 61,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 28,000,000 |

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljí Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

An ideal Laundry establishment for the careful dressing of customers' linen.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Hammum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

### LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Government of Bengal (Official Trustee).

According to Govt. Blue Book—[illegible] Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

*Head Office:*
309, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

*Chief Agents:*
D. SEN & Co.
1, Chowringhee
CALCUTTA.

### S. S. "LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—

1st Class "A", Rs. 560 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 3/ per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

7716

### SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY

### WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages [illegible]. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. [illegible] SHARANGDHAR, 45 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

**WORLD RENOWNED**

## *Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm*

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

**Price per bottle, annas 8.**

Literature sent on request.

**Bhicka Cullianjee & Co,**
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

---

ASK FOR
**KABUTO PILSENER BEER**
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
**JEENA & Co.**
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.

---

X'MAS
CONKLIN'S
SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PEN
Non leakable
is an
Appreciated Gift
World Over
Also "RELIABLE
FOUNTAIN PENS
Price Rs. 4-8-0 and
upwards
*To be had of:—*

**Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,**
251, Hornby Road, Fort,

---

By Special Appointment to
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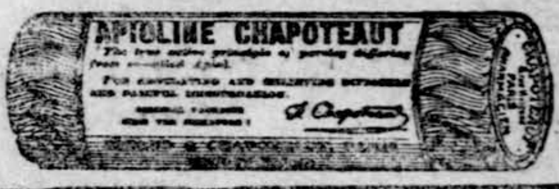

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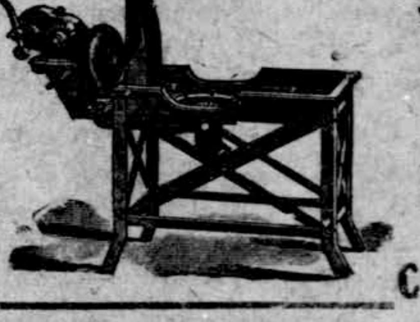

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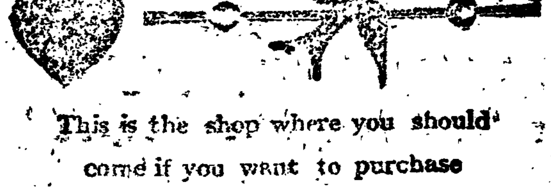

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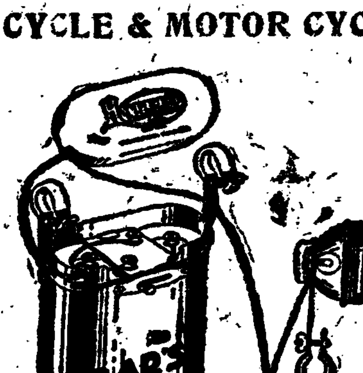

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## BOMBAY CHURCH SERVICES

◆

3rd Sunday after Epiphany Jan. 25, 1920.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Tours in C. Hymns 432, 405, 312, 429; 5-30 p.m., Children's service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Anthem—Hymns 430, 406, 431. Collections for Cathedral Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.: Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

### UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m. Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

### METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla: 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School: 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

### BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

### ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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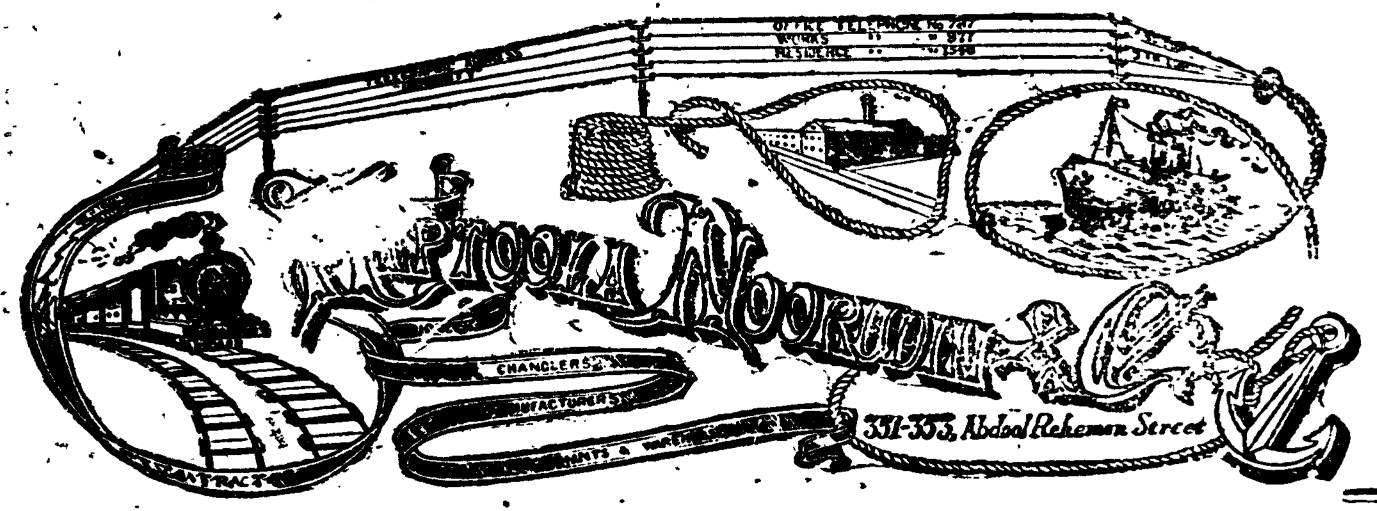

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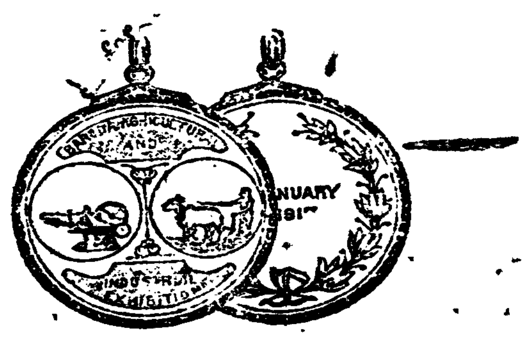

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In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes,

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A THREE-ACT COMEDY BY WINCHELL SMITH AND FRANK BACON

To-morrow Sunday Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m. Sharp

**"Three Wise Fools"**

A Comedy by Austin Strong.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. after 4 p.m. Plan for to-night and to-morrow's attraction at the theatre. Seats booked by tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. The Curtain will rise at 9-30 p.m. SHARP.

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The Photoplay that touches your heart—and appeals to your Soul!

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**(6000 FEET).**

The Story Beautiful—the Film Fascinating!

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Come and see the effects of the Devillish Drink!
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Why does a Hindu hound a Frenchman's Oriental Bride?
Two Special Prize Shows to-day at **3-30** & **5-30** p. m. (S. T.)
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**Grand Change of Programme**

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WANTED —A Hindu CORRESPONDENT CLERK, those who have previous experience in Export and Import need only apply with their experience and salary required to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8004

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WANTED to join immediately a very competent SHORTHAND TYPIST with a very good knowledge of correspondence work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7865

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WANTED—By a local business firm, energetic young Hindu CLERK for outdoor, general and correspondence work. Gujarati Typist preferred. Time 9—11 and 12-30 to [illegible] Good p[illegible]spects to competent and ex[illegible] [illegible]ond of business. Apply in [illegible] stating salary required with [illegible] KRISHNA PRINTING [illegible] Paper Merchants, 9, [illegible]hwar, Bombay 2. 8[illegible]

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WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach Sanskrit in the upper classes of the New High School. Apply personally to the Principals. 8056

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, must be able to correspond. Apply stating salary to LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 8055

WANTED—A Young man, TYPIST, with knowledge of English Correspondence also knowing Gujarate. Apply Box No. 935, Advt., Dept. "Bimbay Chronicle." 8022

REQUIRED—An EXPERT, who has got thorough knowledge of coal business as well as long experience of office routine. One knowing type writing preferred. Apply Box No. 942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8057

WANTED.—Experienced ACCOUNTANT HEAD CLERK and JUNIOR CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8051

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent Hindoo CHAUFFEUR, holding I class certificate in Motor Mechanics and Engineering. Apply sharp with testimonials, c/o DEVJI T. THAKKAR VAKIL, Picket Road. 8047

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES with Science and Mathematics, for a local High School. Hindus, Parsis or Mahomedans, any may apply. Apply Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8059

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CAPITALIST WANTED to invest large or small sums on sound securities. Apply Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7947

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A suitable building in Fort at a prominent business centre. Only bona-fide legal holders of properties need send offers to RUPCHAND NAPUR, Post Box, 266, Bombay. 8040

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for life Provision Co. and Economic Steamship Co. Apply to Box No. 940, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8053

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers, in good working order. Write to Box No 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED—A FLAT, suitable for office on the Hornby Road, or Medows Street. Rent from Rs. 100 to 200. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7921

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WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE—50 tons of Pinong's tin ingots. Apply Box No. 937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 8038

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THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
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Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

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FOR SALE for immediate cash shares of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills. What offers? Apply Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8060

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THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative. Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it. 6154

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WITHOUT good material to work on the most brilliant ideas is worthless. Artists with ideas should get their supplies from us. We guarantee quality and make. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. (S)

WE advertise in order to introduce our Service to YOU. If you want stationery for office or private use of the best quality, come to us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. (S)

MOTOR DEALERS' UNION BOOKS OF RULES and REGULATIONS, is now ready Local and up-country dealers are requested to apply for a copy, with a view to enrolment as Members. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 4. 8031

FOR SALE—TREASURE TROVE GOLD COINS of high numismatic value found at Kodur, Nellore District. Paleographically believed to be 1200 years old. Price about Rs. 6-12-0 each but liable to alteration with fluctuations in price of gold. Apply to the MINT MASTER, H. M. Mint, Bombay. 7269

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—Suitable for Japanese Gentlemen, GROUND FLOOR of a commodious bungalow at Malabar Hill. Apply Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7994

TO LET—At Forjet Street, 3 up-to-date, well ventilated rooms and kitchen with E. lights for immediate possession. Apply K. HOMI and Co., opposite "Chronicle" Office, No. 2, Medows Street. 8036

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—'TOUR PETIT' commodius, well ventilated with Drawing, Dining, and five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, up to 10th June, 1920. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 7826

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I the undersigned, carrying on business as Import and Export Merchant in Kobe, Japan, under the name and style of M. Musabhoy, have this day transferred the Goodwill of the aforesaid Firm as a going Concern with all assets and liabilities to Messrs. M. Musabhoy & Co., Ltd., Kobe.

(Sd.) M. MUSABHOY JAPANWALLA.
Begumpura Street,
Surat 1st January, 1920. 8045

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day received the transfer of the Goodwill of the Firm of M. MUSSABHOY, KOBE, JAPAN, as a going Concern with all assets and liabilities, and that we desire all moneys owing to and all claims against the aforesaid Firm be sent to us on or before the 30th June, 1920, after which date no claim will be recognized.

(Sd.) M. MUSABHOY & CO., LTD.,
328, Sannomiyacho, 1 Chome,
Kobe, (Japan) 1st January, 1920. 8045

### THE NATIONAL CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date of payment of allotment formerly fixed for the 5th of January, 1920, has been extended to the 15th of February, 1920.

(Sd.) RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & Co.
By order of the Directors.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the applicants to the shares of the abovementioned company who have not yet received their allotment letters are hereby requested to come to the Company's Registered Office to take away their allotment letters.

(Sd.) RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & Co.
8049

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovementioned company will be opened for the registered of transfer deeds from the 1st of March, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Compa. 95, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & Co.

### LAND TO LEASE.

ABOUT 4000 square yards of Land on Tardeo Road is offered for 999 years' Lease. Most central situation. Suitable for Factory or Godown. Within easy reach of Mill area. offers invited.

For further particulars apply to Mr. D. J. SAMSON at Messrs. Joshi & Samson, Architects, Civil Engineers and Valuers, No. 303 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 8062

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### WANTED.

WANTED—PIECE OF LAND, in the Vicinity of Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road, Bomanjee Petit Road or Pedder Road, sufficient for construction of a Tennis Court. Apply stating terms and locality to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8063

### THE RANGOON OIL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURE BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive for the purpose of preparing a list of Debenture holders entitled to participate in the annual 7½ per cent. interest, plus an additional 1 per cent. in accordance with Clause 3 printed on the face of the Debenture Bonds, payable on the 15th February, 1920.

By order,
R. W. M. BOYD,
Secretary.

No. 8, Strand Road,
Rangoon, 10th January, 1920. 8043

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

RE: BHICKA CULLIANJI & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. GAMBHIRDAS PRANJIWANDAS BHICKABHAI, NARANDAS PRANJIWANDAS BHICKABHAI and HARILAL MOHANLAL BHICKABHAI have become the sole proprietors of the above firm of Bhicka Cullianji & Co. as from the 23rd day of January, 1920, and that Mr. Jethabhai Bhickabhai and Dr. Tribhowandas Chaturbhuj and Narandas Chaturbhuj have retired from the said firm and have ceased to have any interest or concern in the said firm of Bhicka Cullianji and Co., and have assigned all their respective rights as the members of the said firm to our said clients by the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd day of January, 1920, in suit No. 3681 of 1919 (Dr. Tribhowandas & Anr. vs. Gambhirdas and Ors.) and that our said clients have continued and will continue the said partnership business as such proprietors as aforesaid and that they have got, by the said Decree the sole right to prepare and sell the several patent drugs and medicines sold by the said patent drugs and medicines sold by the said firm and our said clients will recover all outstandings and pay all the liabilities on behalf of the said firm. All persons dealing with the said Jethabhai Bhickabhai, Dr. Tribhowandas Chaturbhuj and Narandas Chaturbhuj shall deal with them on their own personal account and risk and not on account of the said firm with which they have no concern any further.

Bombay dated this 23rd day of January, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Gambhirdas Pranjiwandas Bhickabhai Narandas Pranjiwandas Bhickabhai, and Harilal Mohanlal Bhickabhai.
8061

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JANARDHAN DAMODAR, ANANDRAO DAMODAR YESHWANTRAO DAMODAR, VASANTRAO DAMODAR and NINAYAK DAMODAR of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of their moiety or half share in the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, trust, maintenance, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without regard for such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been waived or abandoned.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at and on the South side of Dammer Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, but in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 349, New No. 2216, Old Survey No. 614 and New Survey No. 7974, containing by admeasurement 1,142 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2695, 2696, 2698, 2700, Street No. 1 and bounded on the East by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on the West by the part of Hirachand Jagannath, on the North partly by Dammer Lane and partly by the property of Moroba Jadar Joshi and on the South by the property of Hari Keshavji.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1920.

E. M. BAHADURJI,
For Messrs. Rustamji & Ginwala,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8065

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PETER LUIS has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients—All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure situate at Cadell Road, (Bhandarwada) in Mahim in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10844.87 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3 0 and 224, New Nos. 3884 and 4163 and New Survey No. 1/1553 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4562 (1), 4563 4564. Street Nos. 922-923-924 and bounded, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the Cadell Road aforesaid, on or towards the South formerly by the part of Byramji H. Patel and Burjorji D. Patel and now of Mr. Rawoot and on or towards the West by a water drain and beyond that by the sea shore.

Dated this 22nd da[illegible]

8039

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

# THE Gucul Das Oil and Products Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A Company registered with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

**Share Capital . . . Rs. 10,00,000**

**(Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.)**

Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been privately subscribed, and the balance, namely Rs. 5,00,000, will be offered to the public for subscription, payable follows:—

Re. 1 on application and Rs. 1-8 on allotment.

No further calls will be made until the expiration of three months from the date of allotment, and no call will exceed Rs. 2-8 per Share.

### DIRECTORS:

MIRZA MAHOMED ISPAHANI, of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchant.
SETH TRIBHOVAN DAS HEERACHUND, of Messrs. Tribhovan Heerachund, 9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, Merchant.
RAISAHEB JOILALL, of Messrs. Ramnarayan Joylall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta, Merchant.
SETH HURRY DASS GOCULDASS of Messrs. Gocul Das Hunsraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.
CHATUR BHUJ HARI DASS, of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.
PROSONNA COOMAR MUKHERJEE, 9, Mission Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

### BANKERS:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

### SOLICITORS:

PUGH AND COMPANY.

### AUDITORS:

LOVINEY AND THURSTON.

### MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. GOCUL DAS HUNSRAJ.
5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.

### REGISTERED OFFICE:

No 5, AGA KEBBELLA MOHAMED STREET, CALCUTTA.

### BOMBAY AGENTS:

K. H. THUKKUR, 302, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the office of K. H. Tukkur Bombay Agents of the Company.

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSARANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 22nd January, 1920.

Applications are invited from influential parties for Agencies.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8006

### THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

### NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED in the first week of February.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
8026 Agents.

### WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One SHORTHAND-TYPIST and EXPERIENCED CLERKS. Preference will be given to those who have served COMMERCIAL FIRMS. Apply stating experience and salary to the AGENTS,

The Gaekwar Oil & Chemical Company, Ltd.
8012 Sayaji Gunj Baroda.

### THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONTRACTORS who are willing to undertake the work of collecting and delivering at site the salt formed near Velan in Kodinar Taluka of the Baroda State, are requested to apply immediately to the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. PURSHOTAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
20th Jan., 1920.
Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.
8311

### AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

A RUNNING CONCERN with stock in trade and building next to Imperial Secretariat is FOR SALE. Present rent income excluding motor garage office and workshops Rs. 100 per month. Price Rs. 25,000 or nearest offer. Plans can be seen[illegible]

### NOTICE.

BALARAM ANANDRAM & CO.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that they should take away their money due to their account with the firm within eight days from the date hereof. If anybody wish to have any further information in the matter he is at liberty to consult the undersigned in person. Also be it known to the public that the company's records will be destroyed finally after the 31st January, 1920, after which no claims will be recognized by the company.

[illegible] Consulting Club.
[illegible], Hearsh Bakery.
Play Houses, Falkland Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1920.
8020

### THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have been already posted to the Applicants for the shares of the above Company. Those who have not received the same for want of proper addresses, are requested to inform the undersigned at once; and those who have received them and not paid their Allotment Money, are requested to remit the same together with their Allotment Letters to this office or at the Company's Solicitors' office, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 31st January, 1920.

(Sd.) N. PURSHOTAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
20th Jan., 1920.
Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.
8[illegible]

### NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED a big consignm[illegible] CAMEL HAIR RUGS.

M. FREDOON [illegible]
Gent's[illegible]
7783 Esplanade Ro[illegible]

### NOTICE TO TEN[illegible]

SEALED TENDERS fo[illegible] tioneers for the K[illegible] clothing Depot, Kirkee, [illegible] serviceable stores from [illegible] March, 1920, will be [illegible] Ordance Officer, Kirk[illegible] 10th February, 1920 [illegible]

(ii) Further par[illegible] can be had from [illegible] OFFICER, Kirk[illegible] Rs. 3 per set.

(Sd.) [illegible]

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHAH ARDESIR COOPER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Marole, in Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 5,660 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Thana under the following:—

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Hissa No. | Area Gunthas. | Assessment. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 113 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 3 14 0 |
| | 113 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 6 6 |
| | | | | 37 | 4 4 6 |

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8032

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of manufacturing silver ornaments and articles lately carried on in partnership by HARSUR DEVRAJ, PARBHUDAS JASA and RANCHHOD JAIRAM, has been wound up, the partnership having been DISSOLVED from Pos Sud the 15th, Samvat Year 1973. The aforesaid Parbhudas Jasa has released all his interest in the firm in favour of the aforesaid Harsur Devraj and he has now no interest in the said firm. The said Harsur Devraj is carrying on the said business on his own account at the same place from Posh Sud the 15th, S. Y. 1976. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons dealing with the said Parbhudas Jasa in future will do so on their own account and at their own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Harsur Devraj.

8046

### NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 5th day of October, 1867 and made between Bai Jerbai widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Davar of the 1st part Bai Merbai, wife of Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Davar of the second part and Messrs. Framji Nanabhoy Davar and Nawroji Maneckji Wadia, of the 3rd part for purchase of the undermentioned property.

Offers will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1920.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed, situate at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road, Nepean Sea Road and Bomanji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Davar Hall" "St. Leonard" and "Villa [illegible]erry", containing by admeasurement 27000 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 204-16401 and 17201 and New Survey Nos. 7138. 2/7138 A B C/7138 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos 3500-3501 and 3502 Street Nos. 1-2-5-7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Abdoolabhoy Lalji, on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road on the West by the Warden Road and on the East by the Bomanji Petit Road.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.
Attorneys for the Trustees

7945

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAFFERBHOY RANMUL CHINIKAMWALLA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJI ABDULLA HAJI TYEB, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, 2632, New No. [illegible]/9642, Old Survey No. 841 and New Survey No. 2/7384 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1B) and Street No. 1B and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the [illegible] by the Charni Road, on or towards [illegible] the property of D. R. Pandole, on [illegible] the North by the property of Jivandas [illegible]j and on or towards the South by the [illegible] of Morlumbai.

[illegible] this 22nd day of January, 1920.

[illegible] SAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

[illegible]EBY GIVEN that the [illegible] hitherto existing be[illegible] NURUDDIN, AB[illegible]LEMAN, and ABOO[illegible]ing business of grind[illegible] A. N. A. Aboobakar [illegible]SSOLVED from 30th [illegible]gards Abboobakar [illegible] from the firm and [illegible] carried on by the [illegible] and Abdulla [illegible]dulla and Com[illegible]

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI SULLEMAN ABDULLA has contracted with our client Mr. ABDULHUSEIN CURRIMJI for sale of the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, ease, lien, charges or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, 91-93, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 15th Kamatipura Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4288-2489, New Nos. 11097 11098, Old Survey Nos. 4221-4222 and New Survey Nos. 6485-64[illegible] and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 2189-2190, Street Nos. 24-26 and containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Valubhai Sumar, on or towards the West by the property of Gangaram Dinkar on or towards the North by the said 15th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the Sweepers' passage and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & Co.,
7979 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai KASHIBAI, widow and Administratrix of the property and credits of the deceased Naranji Tribhuwandas the property hereunder described. All persons who may have right, title interest, claim or demand in to, upon or out of the said property of any kind of nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim or demand if any and the same shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras Land or ground situate at Dadar Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (405) Four hundred and five square yards or thereabouts being portion of a large plot registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under Old No. 98, New No. 12923, New Survey No. 1/2022 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 790 (1), Street No. 150 and bounded as follows:—East by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West by the property of Mistry Hoosein Vahdina, on or towards the North by the property of K. E. Ghamat and on or towards the South by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Vacant Foras land or ground situate at Dadar Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44372 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger Plot registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under Old No. 98 and New No. 12923, New Survey No. 1/2022 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 790 (1A) Street No. 150 A A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor firstly described, on or towards the West by the other property of Mistry Hoosein Vahidina, on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Ghamat and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

DUBASH & Co.,
8041 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLY MAMOOJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to him of the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, trust, maintenance, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or other the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without regard for such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been waived or abandoned.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground Foras Freehold tenure together with the messuage chawl or building standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 12, New Nos. 13489 and 13490, Old Survey No. 182 and New Survey No. 6987 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2317 (1) and D. Ward No. 3967 and Street No. 269 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Private Road belonging to Ranchordas Tribhowandas, and others, on or towards the North by property belonging to Ranchordas Tribhowandas, on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond it by the said Grant Road and on towards the West by the property belonging to Ranchordas Tribhowandas.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1920.

F. M. BAHADURJI,

## LEGAL NOTICE

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HIRALAL PURSONDAS has contracted to purchase from BALCHRISHNA KEROBA MANTRI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in the Oart known as Zaola's Oart or Ran Bill Oart, near Girgaum, or Breach Candy, on the North side of Zaoba's Wadi in the City of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less being a portion of a large piece of land belonging to the Lessors registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New wNo. 1, Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No. 2[illegible]0 and which said piece of land hereby demised is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4354 and Street No. 52 and which said piece of land is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Vishnu Bhowsett Baratake, on or towards the West by the property of the heirs of Morarji Khemji, on or towards the North by the Oart belonging to the late Virjivandas Madhavdas and on or towards the South by the passage of the Oart Zaobawadi.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
8044 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 214 COILS COPPER WIRE ROPES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned, the undermentioned Coils of Copper wires of Sumitomo make each of 100 Marks S. W. G. including.

12 Coils No. 0,
44 Coils No. 2.
31 Coils No. 5.
36 Coils No. 6.
41 Coils No. 7.
50 Coils No. 8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, FIRE PROOF SAFES, TABLE LAMPS, SILVER WRIST WATCHES.

On SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, very strong household and office furniture including satin tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofa and chairs, marble top table, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirrors, cushioned chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, glass door cupboard, mirror wardrobe, teapoy, hat rack, cruet stands, leather lined reclining sofa, etc., etc.

By order of an office.

1 big office writing table (made to order) chairs, glass door cupboard.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 lot wrist watches English silver.

2 fireproof safes and roll gold of 28 and 30 inches.

By order of concerned office.

214 coils copper wire ropes of Nos. 0 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8.

400 gadis.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1920.

### J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING VALUABLE BOOKS PERTAINING TO THE LATE MR. R. P. KARKARIA'S LIBRARY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned remaining valuable library books, of the late Mr. R. P. Karkaria, a well-known Oriental Scholar, comprising books on Christian Religion, Politics, Philosophy, Logic, Science, Arts, Novels, History, Encyclopaedias, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 81 BAGS CUMIN SEED IN THE HIGH COURT OF O. O. C. J AT AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 147 of 1920.

Messrs. Gangabux Sobhagmul a Firm .................... Plaintiffs.
versus
Messrs. Goculdas Kanayalal and Co. and another .................... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for Ramkumar Motilal Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the power given to him by the High Court on 20th day of January 1920. Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of January 1920 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown of Mr. Mirzamul Nivetia at Dana Bunder, Mandvi.

81 bags Cumin seed.

Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1920.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 2nd February next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2244 of 1919 Padamsi Ratansi Kanji vs. Gordhandass Karsondass and others sell by Public Auction at shops No. 163-164 Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi, the following piece goods.

About 4259 pieces English Turkey Red.
About [illegible] pieces English Coloured Mulls.
About 994 pieces Gagrapats.
About 3,14[illegible] Coloured Chintz.
[illegible]ent. will be required

[illegible]BENNETT & CO.,
[illegible]1920.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 3, Church Gate Street.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sale by Public Auction at Ordnance Depot, Fort, on FRIDAY, 30th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by the order of the Chief Ordnance Officer:—

One very large size Tent, 96 by 42 by 23.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1820.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

**Howitt Phillips Co.**

To-day at 9-30 p.m.
The great laughter maker, recently revived in London (the late James' Welch's masterpiece
**"When Knights Were Bold."**

To-day Matinee at 5 p.m,
The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy
**You Never Know, Y'Know.**

Monday 26th at 9-30 p.m.
The popular farce
**"The Glad Eye"**

Tuesday 27th at 9-30 p. m,
The Brilliant comedy
**"The Man from Toronto."**

Wednesday, 28th, at 9-30 p. m.
The great American Detective Drama
**"Within the Law"**

Thursday, 29th, at 9-30 p. m.
The famous drama
**"The Story of the Rosary"**

Friday 30th & Saturday 31st at 9-30 p. m
Sir Arthur Pinero's Great Masterpiece
**The Second Mrs. Tanquary**

Saturday 31st Matinee at 5 p. m.
The famous drama
**"The Story of the Rosary"**

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

**Splendid Picture Programme**

Sunday 25th at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday & Friday at 6-30 p.m.
Mitchell Lewis
In the six reel super production
**"Fools' Gold"**

Fools' Gold is a six reel excellent drama, with many strong scenes. Mitchell Lewis is is at his best in dual role, first as the rough miner and later as the wealthy and influential mine owner. There are many startling and wonderful scenes in this picture, especially the big fire scene in the mine, which is well worth seeing.

A DELIGTHFUL ENTAINMENT.!
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

**CONCERT**

In aid of charity
OF THE FAMOUS SINGER
**GOHAR JAN**
AT THE
**Excelsior Theatre**
*For Ladies Only*
On the 27th January, 1920
From 3 to 7 p.m.
Tickets at Rs. 10, 5, and 3 respectively

*Apply*—
**Messrs. Rose & Co.,**
FORT.

## AMUSEME[illegible]

**HOUDINI**
The Master Mystery
*TO-NIGHT!* *TO-NIGHT*
AT
**THE GLOBE CINEMA**
SANDHURST ROAD.
TWO GRAND OPENING
Episodes
FULL OF THRILLS
THIS GREAT SERIAL SURPASSES
Any Picture you have seen
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY
Matinee Prize Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p m.
Other Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

**Death**
stared in the faces of two hunters of Huns—ALICE [illegible]SON and BOB MOORE
Played by
LEAH BAIRD and CHS. H[illegible]HINSON.
**Wolves of Kultur**
had placed a lighted bomb at the feet of these t[illegible] [illegible]riots and they had only
TWO MINUTES TO LIVE! [illegible]U FOLLOW?
This is but one of the hundreds of thrills [illegible] [illegible]cked in
THIS ENTHRALLIN[illegible] [illegible]ERIAL.
SECOND INSTALMEN[illegible] [illegible]EEK
At the Popular [illegible] Rendezvous
**Cinema Majestic**
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
Daily four Shows: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15.
PRICES AS USUAL

**IMPERIAL**
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in four reels,
**The Vagabond**
**The Vagabond**
**The Vagabond**
Also showing
**Pathe Gazette**
UP AND DOWN (Comic)
Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

TRADE MARK.
THE
**Okawa Tdg. & Mfg., Co. Ltd.**
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)
24-Elphinstone Circle, Fort, P. O. Box No. 405. Telephone No. 2575.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF:—
Bobbins
Shuttles.
Card-Cans.
Ring Travellers
Spg., Wg. & Gin Parts,
Waste Opening & Spg. Machines.
Tabular Band Making Machines
Okawa's Knife Roller Gips. (Power or Foot).
Hosiery Machines.
Foot Looms.
Fire Extinguishers.
All Mill & Gin Stores.
Oil Engines.
Electric Motors & Electric Accessories.
Lubricating Oils.
Hard Ware. Also
Other textile Industrial requisities, Etc. For, further particulars write at above address.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW LOT OF THE FAMOUS BOOK
**"OLD AGE, Its Cause and Pvention,"**
by Sandford Bennett.
The Man who Became *Young* again at 72.
Reviewed in "JAM-E-JAMSHED" and commended to all. Price Rs. 9-8-0.

McCLINTON'S (IRISH)
**Pure Vegetable Soap**
(of Sixty Years' Standing)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shella-Soap 3 Cakes a box | Rs. 1-10 | per box. |
| Colleen Soap | ,, 1-6 | ,, |
| Floss Soap | ,, 1-2 | ,, |
| Plain Quality | ,, 0-13 | ,, |

For Health of Hair and Skin Use
Usola Hair Tonic Re. 1-4 per bot.
Usola Cold Cream ,, 1-2 per tin.
Once used, always liked
Sole Agent:
**B. P. MADON** SANTA CRUZ
Bombay Branch;
TAJ BUILDING—HORNBY ROAD
Entrance—Wallace Street, Fort.

A High-Class Guaranteed
**Lever Watch Free**

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. [illegible] ing to try, so send at once [illegible] reply.

London General Sa[illegible]
93, Finsbury Pavement[illegible]

THE HIN NEMA FILM

Announce th est Hindu Mythological

Usha Sw HE Dream o

describi great Hindu Epic Mahabharat Usha was abducted by Aniruddha

Wo xposures.

teady Pictures.

Realistic in details are only some of the points this magnificent feature a masterpiece in In

Produced by Indian Artisten labour and without for

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The HindusthCinen

RTNER

Mr. MAYASHR

70, Apollo

ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE
KEEPS CONTENTS
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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size | 1100 | Rs. 25 |
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} *hone*—2148.

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AS

It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banorjia; and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The ladies of my family frequ use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAIL

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Bombay Swadeshi Co-operat Stores Co., Ltd.
TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOM

VIRAAJ . C. SEN,
216, Cornwallis St., CA

## THE WEAT

(ASSOCIATED PR

Western disturbance ha general snow in Kashmir and North West Frontier Prov amounts being Srinagar one Brass three-quarters. West unsettled in the south of the reports half an inch of rain.

Forecast:—Decrease of north.

### TEMPERATURE IN

GOVERNMENT OBSERVAT

Names of observations taken at 4 p. m., and 10

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fa
Temperature of Air ........
Wet Bulb Thermometer ........
Dew Point ........
Relative humidity of Air........
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sk =10). ........
Maximum temperature of Air ........
Minimum do. ........
General Direction of Wind from m to midnight........
Movements of Wind ........

### DAILY WEA

Summary of hours on Frida giving data for

The Punjab ported from lightly or perature is jab; night rage exc

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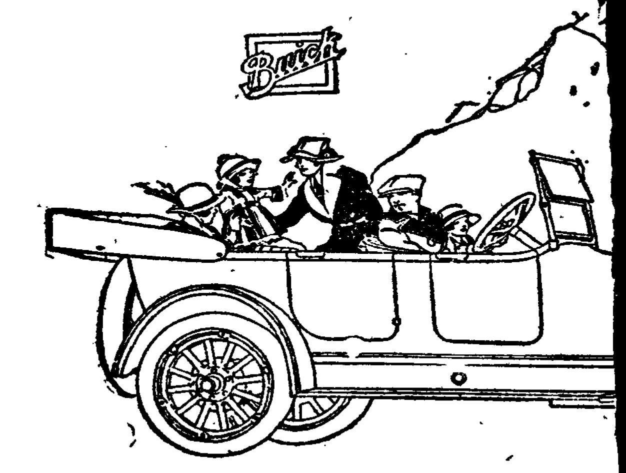
H. M. ME O.



IT ALL DS

our choice of Car whether will be a success.
 readily appreciate your dif se from hundreds
rent makes a Car to **suit y** **nts**, namely, **unique**
**strength**, **endurance**, and **engine**, sufficient
o meet and overcome all fre bined with **Low Cost**
**ng.**

he qualifications **you** your choice rest with
designed and cons meet these demands.

us book your ord 1920 model.

AGENT

TTombay), Ltd.

KEMP & Co., Cumballa Hill.

oad, o Teleg. :—"Mulberry."

D NIGHT.

Lubricants always in hand.

T NOTES.

R. GULARITIES.

Correspondent

SURAT, Jan. 19.
d complaints from the
Authorities, here, have,
ps to regulate timely
letters. Whereas before
enerally between 8 and 9
even earlier than that,
his letters before 10-30
11. To add to this,
have been altogether
st week. The incon.
to the public by this
Postal Department can
than described. It is
he matter should receive
the Postmastr General.
lity is doing its level
ry education free and
5 new primary schools
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commencement of the
d more are under con-

the suggestions of the
the scale of pay and
the Judicial Depart-
the District Judge
is recommendations
Bulsar and Olpad
tions, if accepted,
prospects of the
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ces.

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HIMALAYAN

REMEDIES

For some Obstinate and "In-urabl " Diseases.

(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE DICAL WORL!

Secured from the hidden stores of Great Lamas and Yogis of Tibet, by **Mr. P. C Mukerkji, B. C. E., M. I. C. E., F. T. S.**, Vidyabhusan (Late Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation), during his tours and travels in the obscure regions of the **Himalaya and Burma Hills**, while Engineer to P. W. D. of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Kashmir State.

**They guarantee cure of**

I. **Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene,** all incurable **types of Sores, Ulcers and Irruptions**, also **Sinus** and **Fistula in Ano** (Venerial, Mercurial or otherwise.)

II. (a) **Obstruction of Urine**; due to Gleet, Gravel or Stricture; (b) Renal Colic. (Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.)

III. **Diabetes** in all its stages.

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For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious **Malaria**, obstinate **Dysentery** of all stages, **Scorpion Bites, Asthma**, Price As 12. for each. **Urinary troubles** of all kinds. **Gastric Colic** and **obstinate Eczema**, Price Re 1-8 for each, and for Extreme **Dyspepsia Nervous Debility**, and all **Eye complaints**, except cataract, as well as long pending **Orchitis** and **Rheumatism** in all its stages Price Rs. 2. for each. Medicines are free from Mercury.

**Apply with history of our ailment to: I MUKE JI, Manager, and all confidential letters to R. CHATURVALLY M. A., Secretary Medical Board.**

**Himalayan Chemical Works,**

105. SHAMBAZAR STREET (B), CALCUTTA

According to a Saharanpur message to "The Independent", the North-Western Railway authorities imported men from Lahore and other places to do the work of the men out on strike, but, evidently, ot to a great advantage; for, as soon as e men arrived in the city they joined ranks of strikers. One hundred Anglo- ans, who arrived on the 16th. are now seen dragging trollies, toading fruit- s and lighting the lamps at the sta- A public fund has been opened for ief of the men.

others are expected to arirve at the 24th instant.

wing names of British Officers e Casualty list No. 951 Indian are Forces: Killed: I.A. Acting Chamberlain. Major J. D. tain J. C March G. A. Ma- V. Hodkin and Sec.Lt P. N. ied of wounds: I.A.—Captain E nd Lt. K J. Mckintosh: A. Major M. L. A. Gompertz. dways Sec.-Lt. J. P. Trem- Captain E N C. Marshall Whitehead.

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

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Comprising of

**Brooches,**

**Pendants,**

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**etc., etc**

*up old silver, to suit every taste and style*

Phone No. 2428.

Tele. Add: Thoughts.

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

Dr. ADAM'S BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all Well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bot. or M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Dr. A D ADAM'S M' S

M. T. M M.T.MADON D O N

DR. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent and All Sorts of Fevers.

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COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING,

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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 27.80+24 |
| Feb. | |
| Mar. | 25.73+30 |
| April | |
| May | 24 31+31 |
| June | 23 12+34 |
| July | 22.50+33 |
| Aug | |
| Sept. | 20 85+15 |
| Oct. | 20 80+17 |
| Nov. | 20.20+15 |
| Dec | |

Prices taken at 12-15 p. m. nearest actual value.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 32,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 |
| " to Continent | 6,000 |
| Futures at New York Mar. | 36 35 |
| " " May | 34.70+1.35 |
| " " July | 33.15 1.55 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 39 25 Unchgd |
| " " Orlean | 40.25 |
| Futures at New Orleans May. | 35 80+32 |
| " Oct. | 30.53+13 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 16½ |
| Demand Bills | 3.68 75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 129½ |

New York, Jan. 21st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Future at New York Mar. | 35.75 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London. Saturday. Jan. 17th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 8,048,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 441,000 |
| East Indian | 185,000 |
| American | 4,685 000 |
| Other | 657.000 |
| Total Sales | 32.000 |
| East Indian Sales | 2,200 |
| Total Speculation | .. |
| " Export | .. |
| East Indian Export | .. |
| " " Stock | 61,000 |
| " " Forwarded Consumers | 2,400 |
| " " Actual Export | 700 |
| " " Import of the week | 700 |
| " " Speculation | .. |
| American Afloat | 520.000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 16 000 |
| Total Afloat | 636,000 |

### MONEY MARKETS.

London. Jan. 17th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes % | 58 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 77 1/4 |
| " 2 months hence | 76 1/2 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Firmer on China advices.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/sts | 5 3/4 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts | 5 13/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 6 |
| " " " 6 " | 6 3/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| " 7 days market loans | 4 3/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 51½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 67 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 60½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 52½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 42.72 |

London, Jan. 19th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes % | 59 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 78 |
| " 2 months hence | 77 5/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver:— Small supplies China buying

Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank 3 m/sts. | 5 5/8 |
| Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts. | 5 13/16 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 6 |
| " " " 6 " | 6 3/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| " 7 day market loans | 4 3/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 51 1/2 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 67 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 60 1/2 |
| Government Securities 3 % | 52 3/4 |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 42.70 |

### SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| National Bank India | £57½ |
| Chartered Bank | £66 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | £126 |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 17th

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4 % | £75¾ |
| Victory Loan 4 % | £81¾ |
| 5 % New | £91 7/16 |

London, Jan 19th

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4 % | £75½ |
| Victory Loan 4 % | £81¼ |
| 5 % New | £91 3/4 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 16th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. nominal | 59 |
| Barletta Russo—63 lbs. | — |
| Australian—61 lbs. Nominal | 6[illegible] |
| Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom | 1,945,000 |

SEEDS.

Control on Edible Oils removed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters | 3,080,000 |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Firm Quoted | £41½ |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Very firm Jan.-Feb. Sellers Quiet | £25½ |
| Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Sellers | £48 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £123 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £118 |
| Copper Braziers | £167 |
| Yellow Metal | 18½ |
| Hard Spelter | 55½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers | | | 87 |
| Do. | Do. | July Aug Value | 86 |
| Do. | Do. | July Aug Sellers | 84/6 |
| Do. | Do. | Aug.-Sep. Seller | 86/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers | | | 87/6 |
| Do. | Do. | July Aug. Buyers | 86/6 |
| Do. | Do. | July-Aug. Sellers | 87 6 |
| Do. | Do. | Aug.-Sep. | 87/6 |

Tone:—Few sellers—No sellers.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers | 2/7½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. | 2/8½ |

Tone:—Quieter.

London, Jan. 19th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid | 59 |
| Barletta Russo—62 lbs. | — |
| Australian—61 lbs. Paid | 61 |

SEEDS.

Control on Edible oils removed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Firm Paid | £40½ |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Quoted harder to buy | £25½ |
| Toria Rapeseed;—Jan.-Mar. Nearest Value | £49 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £123 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £117½ |
| Copper Braziers | £167 |
| Yellow Metals | 18½ |
| Hard Spelter | 56½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers | | | 87 |
| Do. | Do. | July Aug Value | 86 |
| Do. | Do. | July Aug. Sellers | 84/6 |
| Do. | Do. | Aug. Sept. Sellers | 86/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers | | | 87/6 |
| Do. | Do. | July-Aug. Buyers | 86/6 |
| Do. | Do. | July-Aug. Sellers | 87/6 |
| Do. | Do. | Aug.-Sept Sellers | 87/6 |

Tone:—Few Sellers—No business.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb. Mar. Sellers | 2/7½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. | 2/8½ |

Tone:—Quieter.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Jan. 23.

The Home markets have again fluctuated, but have shown no signs of actual weakness, and any decline has usually been recovered almost immediately. Summer months in Liverpool are now still more attractive as a purchase on declines, and barring any unforeseen outside influence are likely to show a good margin of profit. Egyptians have boomed to an extraordinary extent, but this description is dangerous to touch this season though 68d. was an enormous price for spot cotton.

In the local market fluctuations have occurred. Fully Good Broach April-May closed on Friday last at Rs. 566. After touching Rs. 565 on Saturday there was a gradual advance to Rs. 576 by Monday. On Tuesday the highest and lowest were Rs. 579½ and Rs. 574, and on Wednesday Rs. 581 and Rs. 567. Yesterday the range was from Rs. 573 to Rs. 562, the market closing at Rs. 565. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 566, and at 1 p.m. was Rs. 560/61, and Rs. 483 for Fine Oomras January. Closing quotations are given below.

Early in the week the tone of the market was firmer and a large business was done in Broach. Speculators bought, and as the price advanced Japanese houses and export houses sold. Later on, there was a reaction on profit taking, a decline in New York, and on further selling by houses. The market is now irregular and uncertain, but purchases on declines are advisable as we look for higher prices later on. The rise in Fine Oomras January continued to Rs. 509, but this advance brought out sellers, and "budlies" to March. and tenders increased materially. The price dropped about Rs. 10 in a day. Fine Oomras March were in demand, and some business has also been done in this description for May. Bengals for January have been quiet, but March delivery has been rather more active. Ready silver in London established a fresh record of 82½d., but declined to 77d. and is now 79 5/8d. Exchange has fluctuated and is now barely steady.

For ready cotton there has been more enquiry by exporters, and early in the week full prices were paid. The market is now rather easier. Receipts into Bombay are heavy, the total for the past week being over 100.000 bales. Shipments continue fairly large.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | 566 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Jan. | 392 |
| Fine Oomras | " | 406 |
| Fine Oomras | March | 470 |
| " | March | 576 |
| " | May | 462 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 22nd JAN. 1920

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | Jan. | 391 |
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | March | 403 |
| Fully Good M.G. Broach | April-May | 568 |
| Fine M.G. Oomras | Jan. | 421 |
| Fine M.G. Oomras | March | 472 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

| Descriptions. | Super fine. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals | 428 | 410 | 395 | 375 | Ready. |
| M.G. Oomras | 501 | 491 | 471 | — | " |
| Central Provinces No. 1 | 521 | 511 | 501 | — | " |
| " " " 2 | 551 | 511 | 491 | — | " |
| Sind Punjab | .. | .. | .. | — | " |
| Khandesh | .. | .. | .. | — | " |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

| Growths. | For week ending 22nd Jan 1920. | Total to date since September 1st. 1919 20. | Total to date since September 1st. 1918-19. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales |
| Khandesh | 17,753 | 139,586 | 12,436 |
| Central India | 7,469 | 4[illegible],819 | 24,617 |
| Barsee and Nugger | 9,573 | 72,034 | 37,107 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 5,[illegible]49 | 27,537 | 27 7[illegible]5 |
| Berar | 17 309 | 202,067 | 123 983 |
| Central Provinces | 14,[illegible]48 | 91,[illegible]04 | [illegible]9,360 |
| Total Oomras | 71,9[illegible]1 | 579,[illegible]64 | 357,603 |
| Dhollera | 3,517 | 3[illegible],304 | 21,399 |
| Broach | 201 | 6,542 | 27,9[illegible]6 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 2,[illegible]93 | 39,0[illegible]9 | 43,[illegible]64 |
| Western-Northerns | 2,178 | 3[illegible],5[illegible]3 | 32,227 |
| Bengals N W Provinces | 6,[illegible]52 | 106,[illegible]69 | 55,068 |
| Bengals Rajputana | 1,7[illegible]9 | 13,426 | 9 83 |
| Sind Punjab | 21,4[illegible]6 | 8[illegible],[illegible]7 | 155,[illegible]50 |
| [illegible] | 174 | 2,[illegible]84 | 3,241 |
| Persian | 156 | 75 | 1,837 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 528 | 16,482 | 87,4[illegible]6 |
| American | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Egyptian | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Other sorts | 353 | 9,148 | 8,360 |
| Total | 111,278 | 932,10[illegible] | 772,[illegible]08 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan 23rd 6 0 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. | a. | p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 70-30 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 10-30 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| " Karachi Bengal | 68 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 13 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| " Cawnpore | 17 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Linseed Brown Bold | 17 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| " " Thin | 17 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 8 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| " Gajar 75-25 | 118 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| " Gajar 50-50 | 112 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| " Black | 105 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Poppyseed, White | 1[illegible] | 0 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 103 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Mowraseed | 9 | 8 | 0 | — | | |
| Barley | 51 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Castorseed | 68 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. | as. | p. | | | |
| Wheat April May | 9 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Linseed May | 13 | 12 | 3 | | | |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23rd.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 2 3 3/4 |
| Bank Demand | 2 3 13/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 2 4 1/2 |
| Fcs. Demand | 4?0 |
| American Dolla | 235 |
| Hongkong " | 228½ |
| Shanghai | 38½ |
| Japan | 116 |
| Singapore | 102½ |

Market Quiet.

### MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/3 13/16.
Credit 3 msd/a 2/4 1/2.
D. D. Buying London 2/4 1/8.
D. D. on France 460.
Credit 3 msd/a 510.
T. T. on Japan 114.
60 D/st Japan 105.
D. D. on Hongkong 226½.
D. D. on Shanghai 380.
D. D. on Singapore 102½.
D. D. on New York 234.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99/12/
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The January settlement which has probably been the most exciting on record in consequence of the rapid and sensational progress of values and about which so much anxiety was entertained, has, after all passed off smoothly.

Some important fluctuations have characterised the course of the market this week as far as Cotton Mills shares are concerned. Profit taking has been in marked evidence and some important Bulls were seen quietly quitting their holdings. This had the effect of depressing the market and with the exception of two or three concerns, all mill scrips witnessed a material fall. Latterly however the expectation of an early settlement of the strike situation brought out some buyers resulting in an important rally, and the market closes much steadier than when it opened.

Among Mill shares, there has been a considerable animation in Simplexs which have been in brisk demand. Negotiations were in progress for some time for the sale of these Mills and the report that an influential Syndicate has bought these Mills at over a crore of rupees had given a filip to the Market and the value of Simplex shares recorded a phenomenal rise of close upon Rs. 300 on the week. This however does not seem to be a fact and the market has fallen by over a hundred rupees at the close. Bombay Dyeings, Kohinoors and Fazulbhoys have also been in good request and chronicle an important advance at the close.

Generally speaking the position of Mill shares has been steady to firm. Now that the strike situation foreshadows an early settlement, opportunity would probably be taken by the Bull speculators to carry values to a still higher pitch, and we should not be surprised if they succeed in bolstering up the market afresh. When we would strongly recommend investers to clear out their stock watching market.

The miscellaneous list of securities has been fairly well patronised this week. There have been some active deals in Tata Banks, Tata Oils and New India Insurance shares which record a good rise. Business in Tata Oils was done in the beginning at as high a premium as Rs. 600 due to various rumours regarding the proposed extension of the Company's operations, but profit-taking has set this premium back to Rs. 500. Electric Tramways have been an active and consistently advancing market; and buyers are coming forward even at Rs. 1,200. Speculative enquiries have sent up the quotations of Cement shares which had remained neglected for a long time past.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2,275, By. Uniteds 1.715, By. Dyeing 8,295, By. Cotton 1,32[illegible], Central India 4,140, Century 1,065, Colaba Land 3,615, Coorla 1,900, Crescent 595, Currimbhoy 1,6[illegible]5, David 1,[illegible]0/8, Fazulbhoy 1,585, Finlay 1,[illegible]0, Ind. Malwa 632/8, Kastoorchand 2,200, Kohinoor 3,350, Madhowji 4,025, New Great 890 New City 3,050, Pearls 1,150, Shapurji 410 xd., Simplex 1,280, Swan 1,325, Swadeshi 3,900, Alcock 1,215, By. Burma 965, By. Tramway 1,230, By. Steam 555, By. Flour 4.000. Bt. Burma Petrol 27/8 pr., Bundi Cement 65/5. Katni Ord. 380, Katni Defd. 1,750. New India Insurance 49 pr., Shivrajpur 43. Tata Ord. 217/8, Tata Defd. 1,110, Tata Hydro 1,360, Tata Bank 65, Tata Oil 605, Scindia Steam 32/8 pr., British India General Insurance 8 pr., Vulcan Insurance 2 premium.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

We have to report a steadier market during the week with good demand and strong enquiries from all quarters and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by 8 to 12 annas per cwt all round, as regards forward positions there was small fluctuations and business has been done in white Javas January February shipment at 84s. to 84s 6d per cwt free Bombay harbour. Calcutta and Karachi markets are reported very strong and prices in both these markets are much higher than Bombay. Java market rules very strong with Indian buyers and small business is done in January at 30 3/4 gilders. New crop Javas are in good demand and there is no seller for Bombay as the price asked is 78s. F. B. H. for July August shipment with few or no buyers.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs 37-8-0 equals 82s F B Harbour stocks 90,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 36 equals 78s F B Harbour stocks 20,000

Mauritius Rs. 37 F B Harbour stocks 90,000 bags..

20,000 bags.

Arrivals:—20,000 bags from Calcutta.

(For other Commercial News see page 10.)

BISURATED MAGNESIA GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION.

When you have eaten too much or too fast, when you feel so full and distended that it's hard to breathe, and your heart pounds because of the pressure against it, just take two or three little tablets of *Bisurated* Magnesia with a sip of hot water. You will get relief at once, and the trouble will entirely disappear in a few minutes. There is nothing else that gives the same quick and positive relief from indigestion, gastritis, and dyspepsia. These are caused by the presence of an excess acid in the stomach. Now, when *Bisurated* Magnesia comes into contact with acid, whether in the stomach or elsewhere, there is only one thing that can possibly happen—the acid is neutralised, nullified, counteracted. The component elements of *Bisurated* Magnesia are as violently opposed to acid as are light to dark, heat to cold, death to life. And that is why you obtain instant relief, that is also a very potent reason why, if you are suffering from ailments arising from acidity, you should obtain a package of *Bisurated* Tablets from your nearest chemist to-day. Then you can eat a hearty meal composed of goods which previously have disagreed with you in the full knowledge that your sour-stomach troubles are over, and you will soon be able to say to your friends, "You can eat what you like if you take *Bisurated* Magnesia."

## PIECE-GOODS.

*(From our Correspondent.)*

The Cloth Market has presented a steady tone during the past week. There has been less activity as the general demand has been absent, but sellers have remained firm, as stocks of well-known cloths are light. Rupee rates of several standard qualities have advanced and some transactions have resulted amongst the merchants. Forward purchases of dealers have changed hands in the bazaar, with fair profits to the sellers. Deliveries, against ready goods bought recently, have been satisfactory. The tightness of the money market has continued and the shroffs are charging over nine per cent. interest for money advanced. The Manchester Market has not shewn any signs of weakness On the contrary, prices have been soaring higher and higher. The cost of the raw material has been on a very high level and the cost of production has increased substantially. Added to this, it has been decided at a meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held in Manchester that bonuses totalling over two millions sterling should be paid to the operatives engaged in the production of cloth, but the latter do not seem to have been satisfied with this and have declared that payment of any sum less than the bonus recently given to the spinners, would be inadequate. The engagements of makers have been heavy orders having been booked for months ahead for various markets. Quotations for Grey Cloths in Manchester are fifteen per cent. higher than current rates and July-August delivery as required.

### GREYS.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have remained steady. The demand has been moderate, but as stocks are light, sellers have remained firm. Grey Drills and Mulls have not shewn any change. In Grey Jaconets, prices have advanced by five annas per piece, as the limited stocks are in the hands of only three big dealers, who will sell only at full rates.

Local Mill Cloths have remained firm. The demand has been absent, but the reduction of the output owing to the closing down of several Mills has had the effect of stiffening values a little, Sheetings being quoted at Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per lb. and Long cloths at one anna more.

Japanese Cloths have been steady and here and there prices for some well-known cloths have improved, owing to light stocks.

### WHITES.

A tendency for higher prices has been noticeable in White Goods all round. The chief attraction has been the narrow width low quality Nainsooks, which are scarce and therefore fetch very high values. 49 and 44 inches Tape border Nainsooks have been cut up, each piece in two, and are selling in 24½ and 22 inches by 22 yards at Rs. 4-10-0 and Rs. 4-6-0 per piece. Similarly, Nainsooks without Tape border and in same widths in 18 yds. length have been selling well owing to cheaper rates. 24 inches by 18 yards Superior Nainsooks have been in better request, but as the prices of these have gone up very high, 30 inches by 20 yards White Shirtings have been selling instead. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls No. 88 have advanced by four annas per piece. 36 inches by 20 yards White Jaconets are selling at Rs. 21 and upwards at a difference of eight annas per piece for higher qualities.

### STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stocks of 23,019 bales and 3,377 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st December last, which shows decrease of 4,659 Bales and 198 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and yarns on the 31st December last stands at 2,162 packages, which shows a decrease of 499 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during December last have been 17,831 packages of cotton piece-goods and 3,069 packages of Yarns. The Imports during December 1919 of cotton piece-goods have been 12,974 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 2,576 packages including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

| | Ins. Yds. | Rs. | as | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GREY SHIRTINGS—** | | | | |
| Ralli's Fard No. 2000 | 39×37½/8 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 100000 | 45× " | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 33000 | 45× | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| " 2600 | 37× " | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham's No. 2738 | 39× " | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| "Yellow Horse" | 43×39 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 2310 | 44×38½ | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Dewhursts' "BBB" | 38× " | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| "BB" | 38× " | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| " "Rupee No. 5 | 39× " | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| **GREY JACONETS—** | | | | |
| Ralli's No. 18 | 45×22 | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| " 18 | 60×22 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| **GREY DRILLS—** | | | | |
| Pepperell "Dragon" | 29×40 | 32 | 8 | 0 |
| Ralli's Musjid No. 425 | 26×40 | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| **WHITE SHIRTINGS—** | | | | |
| Liepmann's No. 1500 | 32×42 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| H.B.T.C. 40000 | 36×40 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| H.B.T.C 33,000 | — | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleming's No. 7152 | 33×21 | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| **WHITE NAINSOOKS.** | | | | |
| Ralli's No. 7070/9090 | 27×18 | 6 | 8 | [illegible] |
| No. 1900 | — | 5 | 7 | [illegible] |
| No. 39620T.R. | 38×22 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Graham's Nos. 88/8888 | 22×18 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| " W/WWW | 34×2 | [illegible] | 0 | 0 |
| Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000 | .. | 1[illegible] | 2 | 0 |
| Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520 | 23×18 | — | — | — |
| Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ | 26×18 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| **WHITE MULLS—** | | | | |
| Ralli's No. 6 | 41×18 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " 60 | 46×18 | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| " 600 | 51×18 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| " 6000 | 53×18 | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| " No 88 | 58×20 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| " No. 818 | 39×20 | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| Graham's No. 975 | 50×10 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| " No. 615 | " | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| No. 66999 | 40×18 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Greaves' No. 5060 | 37×18 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Fleming's No. 8080 | " | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Macdonald's No 64 | 31×20 | 0 | — | 0 |
| Graham's No. 429 | 57½×8 | — | | 10 |

### CURRENT BANK RATES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 6 per cent | Nov. | 6 | 1919 |
| France | 5 per cent | Aug. | 29 | 1914 |
| Germany | 5 per cent | Dec. | 23 | 1914 |
| Russia | 6 per cent | July | 28 | 1914 |
| Italy | 5 per cent | Nov. | 11 | 1917 |
| Netherlands | 4½ per cent | July | 1 | 1915 |
| Belgium | 5 per cent | Aug | 20 | 1914 |
| Austria-Hungary | 5 per cent | April | 10 | 1915 |
| Sweeden | 6½ per cent | Jan. | 31 | 1914 |
| Spain | 4½ per cent | Oct. | 28 | 1914 |
| India, Bombay | 6 per cent | Jan. | 22 | 1920 |
| India, Bengal | 6 per cent | Jan. | 15 | 1920 |
| India, Madras | 6 per cent | June | 9 | 1919 |

## PETROLEUM.

### THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | at Rs. | 11 | 0 | 0 | per case |
| White Rose | 150° | " | 11 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Chester | 125° | " | 10 | 12 | 0 | " |
| Monkey | 125° | " | 8 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Monkey Tins | 125° | " | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 Tins |
| Elephant Tins | 125° | " | 7 | 15 | 0 | " |
| Elephant Bulk | 125° | " | 0 | 3 | 8 | Imp. Gals. |

### STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

| On the last day of the month. | In 1919. | | | In 1918 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Cases. | Totals | Bales. | Cases | Totals |
| Jan. | 54,249 | 9,253 | 63,502 | 34,550 | 19,162 | 58,712 |
| Feb. | 53,851 | 8,650 | 62,501 | 47,078 | 17,39[illegible] | 64,470 |
| March | 52,483 | 7,857 | 60,340 | 43,096 | 14,645 | 57,741 |
| April | 48,480 | 7,186 | [illegible] | 42,541 | 13,509 | 56,[illegible] |
| May | 44,369 | 5,940 | 50,309 | 40,074 | 12,780 | 5[illegible],854 |
| June | 36,473 | 5,144 | 41,617 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 55,660 |
| July | 33,071 | 4,694 | 37,765 | [illegible],712 | [illegible],672 | 55,384 |
| Aug. | 34,190 | 4,78[illegible] | [illegible]972 | 34,58[illegible] | 9,275 | 43,818 |
| Sept. | 35,2[illegible] | 6,[illegible] | [illegible],690 | 38,48[illegible] | 8,964 | 47,446 |
| Oct. | 31,[illegible]20 | 4,92[illegible] | [illegible]551 | 45,77[illegible] | 9,384 | 55,156 |
| Nov. | 27,678 | 2,[illegible] | [illegible] | 51,512 | 9,469 | 60,981 |
| Dec. | 23,019 | 3,377 | [illegible] | 52,[illegible] | [illegible],389 | 62,199 |

## COLOUR-MARKET.

Jan. 23.

The Colour Market in spite of the absence of demand from the Dyeing houses of Bombay owing to the great labour strike remains steady and very recently it has assumed an active tone in certain colours. Arrivals are reported and they are easily stocked and held on by the big merchants, who seem little anxious to part with their stock till they realise their own rates. It is found in this market that a very limited number of merchants are direct importers on very large scale and in some cases they are representing some manufacturers and so; they are, the masters of the colour market; again the Government restrictions having removed an opportunity of keen competition the market seems to be in the hands of a few big importers.

The tone of the market since yesterday is active. Direct Green has advanced by rupees two per lb. (con.). Congo-Red is steady. Magenta Crystals, Crysophinine and concentrated Benza Purpurine are active and they are in good demand.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per lb.
Direct Green (con), Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per lb.
Direct Green (ory), Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb.
Crysophinine, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 24 to Rs. 28 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per lb.
Concentrated Pink, Rs. 21 per lb.
Stamping-Red, Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per lb.
Sizing Blue, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 20 to Rs. 27 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-12 per lb.

## JAPANESE CLOTHS

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

| | Ins. Yds. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grey Shirtings—** | | | | |
| No 55000 | 44×38 | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| No. 10 | " | — | — | |
| No. 200 | " | — | — | |
| No. 22 | " | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 2300 | " | — | — | |
| No. 7200 | " | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| No 5151 | " | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| No 2900 | " | 27 | 8 | 0 |
| No 4100 | " | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| No 5100 | " | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| No. [illegible] | 33×38 | — | | |
| No 660 | " | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| **Grey [illegible]—** | | | | |
| [illegible] Dragons | 32×25 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| "O" [illegible] | 36×30 | 18 | 12 | 0 |
| **Grey Drill** | | | | |
| Elephant | [illegible] | 30 | 0 | 0 |

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 17.

### JAVA SUGAR CROP, 1920.

The price of superior grade Sugar last Friday was raised by a guilder. Sold off muscavados of yesterday was raised by two guilders. To-day forty guilders are offered for second-hand superior grade Sugar delivery June-July.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1920.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M, Laxman Gowraji Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B and Co, Part heard.

### CHAMBER BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 24TH OF JANUARY 1920.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court, No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

3520-19—Matu J and M, Nasarwanji, Dadabhoy Panday v Curshedji Framji Vakil.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS LIST 3 (COUNCIL).

In Re Arbitration Act IX of 1899—N C Dalal, In Re Arbitration Acts, Wadilal Purshotam and Tarachand Devraj, Malvi M R and Co. Notice.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act III of 1893—Madh K and Ch, In Re Sakinabai a widow of lunatic v Adamali Mahomedalli Peti, Payne and Co., Notice.

892-19—Bhimji and Co, Tricumlal Wadilal and Co v Mathuradas Morarji, Sham M and H, Notice.

C C 1368-18—Wadia G and Co, Messrs J A Grant and Co v Yamashila Kisen Kaisha Ltd, Daph F and D, For further directions.

1368-18—Daphtary F and D, Messrs J A Grant and Co v Yamashita Kisen Kaisha Ltd, Wadia G and Co, 8-1-20.

722-17—Tyabji D and Co, Abdulla Haji Mavji and ors v Jafferbhai Moolani and anr, Captain and V, 8-1-20.

55-20—Pandia and Co, Somchand Choonilal and ors v Messrs Richard and Co, Dharamsi and Co, 8-1-20.

3495-19—Malvi M R and Co, Manalal Bhagirath a firm v Jainarayan Anantram Mulji and Th, 13-1-20.

1420-19—Manilal and Kher, Mathuradas Murarji v Messrs Nihalchand Madhowlal, Bhimji and Co, 24-1-20.

1897-19—Purshottamrai and Co, Madhowdas Govindji v Hansraj Parshottam, Mulla and M, 20-1-20.

2935-19—Jamshedji R and D, Husseinbhai Cassumbhai v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, Motichand and D, 18-9-19.

In Re Indian Cos Act, Madhowji K and Ch. In Re Jamnadas Nursey Ginning & Pressing Co Ltd v The Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd petitioners, Petition for hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1467-19—Mehta D and L, Gordhandas Kalyanji v. Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm, Dubash and Co.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v. Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandvalla and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v H S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.

412-19—Jamshedji R & D Tulsiram Jagatram a firm v. Naradans Bhukhdas a firm Malvi M R and Co.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and Co.

98-19—Shamrao M and L R Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

4182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Naretam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR DISMISSAL

1251-18—Shroff and D, Morarji Jeram Naranji v Amratlal Lakhmidas a firm, Mulla and M.

2543-19—Patell and Ez, Murlidhar Premsukh v Tyebally Cumrudin, Mer K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2014-19—Mulji and Th, Maganlal Venilal v Nagindas Laloobhai Kazi a firm, Bhai K and G, Part heard.

1011-19—Mulla and M, Mawraj Rambhagat a firm v Jugilal Sheoraj a firm.

653-18—Dubash and Co, Lumraj Bhuraji a firm v Oochavlal Manecklal a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1252-16—Payne and Co, Chunilal Padamchand and anr v Sagarmal Dalichand and ors, Mulla and M.

728-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Dhunji Jeychand and Co a firm.

329-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ramchandra Maguir and anr, Purnanand and Cl.

332-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sidalingappa Richappa Tambke and ors, Payne and Co.

1348-19—Amin and D, Babaldas Khimchand v Dalsukh Manchachand and anr, Payne and Co, Jehangir and S.

1293-19—Mehta D and L, Ambalal Nathalal Vyas and ors v Girdharlal Nanalal and ors, Daphtary F and D, Pandia and Co, Mehta D and L.

340-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathabhai and Sons a firm v C Ballabhai and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

317-19—Mulla and Mulla, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1761-18—Amin and D, Harkissondas Kharsandas and Co a firm v Sher Mahomed Haji Nusserwanji, Hiralal Th and Co.

286-19—Motichand and D, Motilal Icharam Gandhi v Gordhandas Kanji, Merwanji K and Co.

1955-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas a firm v The Baroda Union Dyeing Bleaching and Calico Printing Factory.

136-19—Mulla and M, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Ibrahim Ismalji Lathia a firm, Matubhai J and Co.

141-19—Dastur and Co, Narbheram Pragji a firm v Khimji Arjoon, Pandia and Co.

169-19—Little and Co, Kubabhai Sakharam Mistry v Dr Miss Mithibai C J Khambatta and ors, Wadia G and Co.

1026-17—Dharamsi and Co, Radhavallabh Kabra a firm v Ladman Dhunraj.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | HIGH WATER | | | | LOW WATER | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week | Day of Month | Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Sill | Day of Month | Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Sill |
| | Jan. | h | m. | ft. in. | Jan. | h | m | |
| Thu | 22 | m 0 | 1 | 28 10 | 22 | m 6 | 5 | 13 1 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 50a | 15 9 |
| Fri | 23 | m 0 | 30 | 29 0 | 23 | m 6 | 37 | 17 11 |
| | | 0 | 32a | 26 11 | | 6 | 24a | 16 0 |
| Sat. | 24 | m 1 | 0 | 28 11 | 24 | m 7 | 10 | 17 8 |
| | | 1 | 10a | 26 11 | | 6 | 58a | 16 6 |
| Sun. | 25 | m 1 | 31 | 28 8 | 25 | m 7 | 44 | 17 6 |
| | | 1 | 49a | 26 8 | | 7 | 34a | 17 4 |
| Mon. | 26 | m 2 | 3 | 28 2 | 26 | m 8 | 21 | 17 6 |
| | | 2 | 32a | 26 3 | | 8 | 14a | 18 4 |
| Tues | 27 | m 2 | 39 | 27 7 | 27 | m 9 | 6 | 17 6 |
| | | 3 | 25a | 25 9 | | 9 | 2a | 19 6 |
| Weds | 28 | m 3 | 22 | 26 10 | 28 | m 10 | 2 | 17 7 |
| | | 4 | 3a | 25 4 | | 10 | 5a | 20 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 22 (Thursday) | Sunrise | 7h 15m | Sunset | 6h 25m. |
| " 23 (Friday) | " | 7h 15m | " | 6h 26m. |
| " 24 (Saturday) | " | 7h. 15m | " | 6h. 27m. |
| " 25 (Sunday) | " | 7h. 15m | " | 6h 27m. |
| " 26 (Monday) | " | 7h. 15m | " | 6h. 28m. |
| " 27 (Tuesday) | " | 7h. 15m | " | 6h. 29m. |
| " 28 (Wednesday) | " | 7h 15m | " | 6h 29m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | 6d | 8h | 34-9m a.m. |
| Last Quarter | 13d | 9h | 38-6m a.m. |
| New Moon | 21d | 10h | 56-9m a.m. |
| First Quarter | 28d. | 9h | 8-0m p.m. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd January, 1920, was 30.198 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-43 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it some... ing given.

S S Elysia:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J Kinnard, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain E Coleborn, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kashgar:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain C G Smith, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station for London etc., with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S War Mansion:—The B I S N Company's steamer War Mansion, 1,858 tons, Captain W Perritt, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

**L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,**
Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

**Basic Colour**

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown B, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc.. G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., B Extra Conc., BN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

**Sulphide Colours**

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth R Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionone Yeellow G. R

**Mordant Colours**

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

**Acid Colours**

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, BN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

**Direct Colours**

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

**Vat Colours**

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

**Union Colours**

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

**Oil Colours**

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

**Spirit Colours**

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

**Leather Colours**

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 3G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.
*SELLING AGENTS.*
**Dolatram Kashiram & Co.**
Rogay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS

Jan. 23.

S S Arengban, Younger, Rangoon, Jan 14.
S S War Mansion, Perritt, Busreh, Jan 16.
S S Querimba, Le Grand, Colombo, Nov 30.
S S Schooner Bashayan, Parcon, Colombo, Jan 3.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan 23.

S S L F August, Colegrave, London.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Barala, Coleborn, Persian Gulf.
S S Kashgar, Smith, London.
S S War Mansion, Perritt, Marmagoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Cooyanna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Saikai Maru for Kobe etc.

S S Aungban:—The S/W Company's steamer Aungban, 3,006 tons, Captain J W Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S S War Mansion:—The B I S N Company's steamer War Mansion, 3,134 tons, Captain W Perritt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 16th instant.

S S Querimba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Querimba, 4,938 tons, Captain J V Le Grand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo via Sourabaya, Samarang and Karachi, with a general cargo and sugar, which port she had left on 30th November.

S S Schooner Bashayan:—The J M Company's Schooner Bashayan, 352 tons, Captain R Parcon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 23rd January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Colobaria | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| B Potrero | Genoa | N F | M Italia a |
| C & R Nurani | N F | 23-1-20 | T M & Co |
| D & E Barmora | Karachi | 28-1-20 | M M & Co |
| F [illegible] Mar[illegible] | N F | N F | N Y Valsha |
| G Vergimere | Mauritius | N F | Allawdin |
| H Hydra II | Colombo | 8-1-20 | F F J Co |
| K Ferrara | Abadan | N F | S W & Co |
| L Purnea | " " | " F | M M & Co |
| Cifalde | | | |
| M Kalyan | N F | 19-1-20 | M M & Co |
| N Pentakota | N F | " F | M W & Co |
| N Bamla | Busra | 23-1-20 | M M & Co |
| O Baskura | N F | 24-1-20 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | N F | N F | K N & Co |
| Netravati | N F | N F | K & Co |
| Sabarmati | N F | N F | K N & Co |
| Irrawadi | Mangalore | 24-1-20 | K N & Co |

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nurani | N F | 21-1-20 | T M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Inverness | Dunkirk | N F | T M & Co |
| 7 [illegible] | New York | 20-1-20 | J Finlay & Co |
| 8 Ganges Maru | Kobe | 21-1-20 | O S Kaisha |
| 9 H[illegible] Wo | [illegible] | N F | Y K Isha |
| 10 Circassia | Liverpool | 21-1-20 | W & A G & Co |
| 15 [illegible]eddah | N F | N F | T M & Co |
| Shustar | P Gulf | 24-1-20 | [illegible] |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Morvada | N F | 7-2-21 | M M & Co |
| 4 Marpara | N F | 29-1-21 | M M & Co |
| 5 Kashmir | China & Japan | 23-1-20 | K Nixon & Co |
| 6 City of Calcutta | Liverpool | 27-1-20 | K N & Co |
| Sarasvati | N F | N F | R E Collis & Co |
| 6 [illegible] | N F | N F | [illegible] & Co |
| 7 Clan Kennedy | N F | N F | J Finlay & Co |
| 8 City of York | N F | [illegible]-20 | J F & Co |
| 9 Okara | Busra | 24-1-20 | M M & Co |
| 10 Karadeniz | N F | N F | R I M |
| 11 Elysia | Liverpool | 18-1-20 | Graham & Co |
| 11 Nirvana | Antwerp | 3-2-20 | M M & Co |
| 12 Lanka | N F | N F | R E Collis & Co |
| 13 Giovanni | Port Fetala | 27-1-20 | King King & Co |
| 14 Banca | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 15 Trojan Prince | N F | 25-1-20 | T M & Co |
| 17 Kildonan | | | |
| B Castle | N F | N F | W & A G & Co |
| Parvati | N F | N F | R E Collis & Co |
| Violet | N F | N F | Do |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orara | N F | N F | R Dawood Sait |
| Kowalt | N F | N F | T M & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montrose | N F | 10 days | Graham & Co |

### EXPORTS.

Jan. 23.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—75 bales cottonfly Jamnadas Parbhudas & Co., 7 bales wool H B Ramji & Co., 200 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Govind Vishnu Lunke, 116 bales wool Ewart Latham & Co., 20 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 3,529 cwts myrabollams 500 cwts millet (yellow) C Jivanlal & Co., 1,830 cwts linseed oil cake Bruel & Co., 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—6 bales wool Lyon. Lord & Co.

S S Circassia for Barcelona—200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co.

S S Marwada for London—1 pot rose oil Poonsy Dewsy, 1 pot palma rosa oil Volkart Bros., 520 cwts yellow millet C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Nirvana for Hull—1,592 cwts myrabollams 1,046 cwts creshed myrabollams D Bhicaji & Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow—369 cwts stoves of empty hhd in shooks 225 cwts heads and hoops of empty hhd Spencer & Co.

S S Marwada for Antwerp—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trikera for New York—105 cwts gum karaya Shamji Chapsey & Co.

S S Trajan Prince for Hamburg via Antwerp—50 bales Indian yarn 98 bales cotton N Rayani & Co.

S S Nirvana for Ghent via Antwerp—1,300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trajan Prince for Rotterdam—113 bales cotton Patel Bros., 100 bales cotton M & B Stern

S S Nirvana for Genoa—500 bales cotton H Khetsey & Co., 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co., 37,500 cwts gingilly seed Societa Granaria Italian.

S S Dutch for Genoa—900 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 4 bales cowhides 1 bale goat, calf skin D Freres.

S S Nirvana for Switzerland via Genoa—24,000 cwts gingilly seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Dutch for Switzerland via Genoa—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dutch for Naples—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Hungaria for Venice—193 bales cotton Killachand Devchand & Co., 98 cwts pepper Pearce Leslie & Co.

S S Hungaria for Czecoslaoka via Trieste—539 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Hungaria for Czecoslaoka via Venice—461 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Banca for Kobe—200 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa, 1,750 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co. 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co., 100 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co., 100 bales cotton Ewart Latham & Co., 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 500 bales cotton Nichimen Trading Co., 100 bales cotton Joosub Peermahomed & Co., 200 bales cotton Killachand Devchand & Co. 100 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa 100 bales cotton Khimji Damji & Co 200 bales cotton Tata Trading Co., 100 bales cotto Ralli Bros.

### IMPORT.

Jan. 23

S. S. Gurna from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—225 bundles Y M sheets, 14 cases mustard, 4 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 108 cases 5 packages oil varnish, 225 bales old newspapers, 12 cases foam leading, 4 cases drapery and mustard, 24 bundles W I pipes, 4 cases cotton goods, 9 cases mixed drapery, 10 bundles wood planks, 7 cases syrup, 12 cases Benger's food, 5 cases gas mantles, 29 kegs white lead, 10 kegs flake letharage, 88 bars antimonial lead, 5 cases meat extract, 2 cases cream, 40 cases colour, 2 cases tables, 4542 casks cement, 18 cases 500 D s 790 kegs 25 packages paint, 142 cases gin, 14 cases flav essences, 3 cases tablets, 7 cases whisky, 5 cases starch, 32 cases coffee, 7 cases ginger ale, 6 cases woollens and cottons, 5 cases fruit salt and infant's food, 2 cases confty bkg. powder, 3 cases cottons and toilet requisites, 5 bales 66 cases toilet soap, 116 cases 6 barrels 3 casks soap, 20 cases essences, 15 cases boot cream, 191 cases wine, 15 bales 25 bundles printing paper, 100 cases wincarnis, 8 cases med. tinctures, 6 cases castor oil, 49 cases plaster of paris, 23 cases tobacco, 60 dozens 4 cases staty. 20 barrels scrap brass, 45 cases cigarettes, 15 cases chalk, 6 cases med. spirit, 1287 bars iron,

# BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Elphinstone High School Prize distribution, School Hall, 5-30 p.m., Sir Norman Macleod presiding.

Indian Industrial Conference—Town Hall, 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The s.s. Kashgar, with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

First Indian Aerial Mails for Karachi due to arrive in Bombay, 10 a.m.

Public meeting at Shantaram's chawl. Kandewadi, 6 p.m. addresses on "The Work Before Us," Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

### SUNDAY, January 25.

Classes in First-Aid Home Nursing etc. at the Churni Road Municipal School, Girgaum, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

P. & O. s.s. Mantua with the outward mails of the 8th inst. expected at 5 a.m.

Presentation of address to Messrs. Baloo Brothers at Karimbhai Ebrahim Kamgar Samaj Library, Lower Parel, 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Mails for Colombo and Australia per the s.s. Mantua closes at G. P. O. 12 noon.

### MONDAY, Jan. 26.

[illegible]ous of Mercy for the Presidency and Diocese of Bombay, Annual meeting, 6-15 p.m.

### TUESDAY. Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

## BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. Mantua will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

## THE YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting will be held in the Brotherhood Hall to-day at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.)

## YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Sanyasi Govindanand of the Vedanta Ashram, Bombay will conduct a class in Bhagwat Gita to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The class is open to public.

## HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

From Sunday the 25th January 1920, until further notice, the usual Sunday Drill Parade will commence at 8 (S. T.) in the morning on the Hindu Gymkhana Grounds, Kennedy Sea Face. There being a Special Parade to-morrow, volunteers are required in Uniform with Khaki shirt.

## BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, will deliver a lecture to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Headquarters (opposite the Imperial Cinema) on "Emerson, his Writings and Teachings". The senior class will not meet; and the junior class will be conducted by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala to-morrow at the same place at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when he will expound Lyric Selections.

## "YOUNG COLLEGIATE."

The Editor of the "Young Collegiate" writes:—"I have received many letters, regarding the delay in publication of our second number of the "Young Collegiate". The labour situation in the city has affected also the Press, and consequently no printing can be had. It is therefore, that the delay has occurred and the December number will be out by the end of this month."

## NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 2nd February, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

## SHELAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

Shelar's Royal Circus which opened its season in Bombay the other day, is one of the biggest circuses that have recently arrived in Bombay. It possesses decent collection of wild and tame animals. But the special feature of this circus is not the managerie of trained animals but the collection of actors of various nationalities. Various nationalities are brought into contact with each other and thus the circus is indirectly securing the purpose of creating goodwill amongst various national units. It has removed from Mastan Tala to the vicinity of the Globe Cinema premises on Sandhurst Road and it is expected that the circus-going public of Bombay and especially of Girgaum ward will take advantage of this change.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC
FOR
**ASTHMA**
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

*By which Asthamatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors are radicially cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.*

*Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the* SPECIFIC OF ONE MONTH'S USE.

Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

The Specific is to be taken for 3 months only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
Table No. [illegible], Benares City, U. P., India.

## BOMBAY KARACHI AIR MAIL.

An experimental Air Mail Service between Bombay and Karachi via Rajkot will be introduced in connection with the inward English Mails for conveyance of correspondence addressed to Rajkot and Karachi.

2. The service will, if possible, commence with the inward English mail due to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 25th January 1920.

3. Registered and unregistered letters, post cards, packets of printed papers and commercial papers and samples will be accepted for transmission

4. Parcels and insured letters will not be accepted.

5. A special fee at the rate of annas 8 per ounce or part of an ounce will be charged in addition to the inland postage and registration fee, where payable.

6. Correspondence for transmission by Air Mail Service will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office only, and the latest hours of posting for registered and unregistered articles will be notified each week at the General Post Office.

7 Responsibility for registered correspondence is admitted under the usual conditions: otherwise correspondence is accepted at the sender's risk.

## REVERSE COUNCIL BILLS.

A press communique issued yesterday states: It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils to the extent of £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 29th January 1920.

## SALE OF GOLD BULLION.

Tenders for the 10th sale of gold will be received up to 12 noon (Standard Time), on Thursday, the 5th February, 1920. 7,50,000 tolas will be offered for sale under the same conditions as before.

## COUNTERFEIT £5 NOTES.

A Press Note states:—

A counterfeit £5 Bank of England note has recently been received from Odessa, and the public are warned that these forged notes are in circulation, and may find their way to India. The note received is slightly smaller than the genuine note, and printed in a yellow brown colour. All four edges in the case of the forged note were machine cut, whereas in the case of genuine notes one side only is so treated, the remaining edges being "deckle." The general appearance of the forged note is sufficiently good to deceive people not familiar with the genuine notes, and the public are warned to be on their guard.

## CHILDREN'S WELFARE NECKLACE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to the letter dated January 16th from Her Excellency Lady Lloyd which appeared in your paper, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow space in your columns for the following statement of the number of pearls received by the Sub-Committee, up to date for the Children's Welfare Necklace.

LIST OF DONORS.

- 1 pearl, H. E. Lady Lloyd.
- 1 pearl with jewelled clasp, Mr. A. Rosenthal.
- 1 pearl, Major L. Weigall.
- 12 pearls, Lady Jehangir.
- 1 pearl, Mrs. K. S. Powvala.
- 2 pearls, Mrs. Rustom Powvala.
- 2 pearls, Mrs. Bapoojee Patel.
- Cheque for pearls, Rs. 7,000, Sir Shapurjee Broacha.
- 1 pearl, Mrs. Priestley.
- 1 pearl, Mrs. Bowen.

Yours, etc.,
KATHLEEN HEPPER,
Chairman, Children's Welfare Necklace Sub-Committee.
Malabar Hill, Jan. 23.

## CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF LAHORE.

### AMRITSAR BARRISTERS' RECOMMENDATION.

The following is a copy of the Resolution passed by the Barristers' Association of Amritsar, on Saturday, the 17th instant:—

"At an extraordinary general meeting of the Barristers' Association, Amritsar, it is resolved that the Association considers that the Hon. Mr. Justice Shadilal, the Senior Barrister Judge of the Lahore High Court, is, by reason of his high legal attainments and experience, eminently qualified for the exalted office of the Chief Justice, and, therefore, respectfully requests His Honour, the Lieutentant-Governor and His Excellency, the Viceroy, to recommend to His Majesty, the King-Emperor that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to appoint him as permanent Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court."

## Official and Personal.

Her Highness the Nawab Begumsahiba of Janjira arrived in Bombay as a guest of Lady Ratan Tata after three months' stay in Bhopal as a guest of Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will leave Victoria Terminus for Poona at 10-30 p.m., to-morrow; and will arrive at Victoria Terminus from Poona at 8-15 a.m., on Tuesday next. There will be a small Dinner Party at 8-30 p.m., on Tuesday.

Their Excellencies Sir and Lady Lloyd will attend the annual Meeting and Prize Distribution of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday ne[illegible] at Mahim.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd will preside a[illegible] Senate Meeting for the purpose of [illegible]senting medals from Paris University [illegible] Convocation Hall at 5-45 p.m., Th[illegible] be a Dinner Party at 8-30 p.m.

The N Y K steamer Shiteyu Maru [illegible]gapore for Colombo (Westward bou[illegible] 20th instant.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### EMPIRE.

The great attraction at the Empire Theatre this week is the appearance on the screen of Carpentier, the world's champion boxer and the idol of Britain as much as of France. To very few people falls the opportunity of seeing the famous French fighter in one of his big fights, but here we have the next best thing, and in this film which is being exhibited this week at the Empire we see Georges in his thrilling contest with Gunboat Smith. The film is in two parts, and we see many of the finer points of the science such as few of the spectators at the actual fight would have had the opportunity of witnessing. Altogether this is a film which should prove a great draw.

The other film which makes up the programme is a light drama which has as its title "Miss Jackie of the Army." As its title suggests, this is a war relic—if all war relics were as acceptable then present-day life would be a great deal more enjoyable than it is. This is a film which has plenty of life and motion. "Miss Jackie" is a little lady all will like. She had visions when the war broke out of emulating the historic example of Joan of Arc. Her father knocked those out of her head. But if she cannot fight she must work. And so she joined the Red Cross, and there she found more than her fair share of adventure. We find her as a spy-hunter, and not at all unsuccessful either—though that is more by luck than good judgment, and she has a series of remarkable adventures which wind up with betrothal to a young British officer whom she had mistaken for a spy and rescues from an awkward predicament, with the result that he is set upon the right track to discover a nefarious plot to blow up a train in which were many exalted personages. A good programme—and nobody who is interested in boxing must miss Carpentier.

### EMPRESS.

"The Business of Life", the film which is being shown to-night and during the coming week at the Empress, is a film which deals with the realities of life, but woven into it there is a thread of love which gives it a decidedly romantic touch and makes it very acceptable to those who like a good wholesome drama which does not require much digestive exertion and is certainly light and entertaining.

This is a film which is founded on the well known novel of that title by Robert W. Chambers, one of the most popular of modern English fiction writers, and in its production there were engaged some of the best known cinema artists of the day, among them Alice Joyce, Betty Blythe and Walter McGrail, all names which stand very high in cinematographic acting.

Briefly, it concerns a young and beautiful girl who is engaged in carrying on her father's business of an expert in, and a valuer of, antiques. There comes into her life a young and debonair gallant—fascinating, wealthy, handsome, with a lovely country home and a reputation calculated to keep Society's gossip supplied with ample material. This young man has had many "affairs", and at first the young girl appeals to him in just the same way as many others have done, but gradually he learns to really love her, and then there is nothing but regret for the life which is past and cannot be recalled.

Upon this foundation there is built up a very fascinating story in which there is plenty of interesting incident, and it is when the girl rejects his suit because she is not convinced of his genuineness that we see the reason for the title of the film. The young suitor sets up in business in order to show his loved one that he is not the waster in life that she is afraid he is, and he enters into "The Business of Life" with such zest and makes such a success of it that in the end all the clouds vanish and she has no qualms about putting her trust in the man she loved, in spite of all the gossip and scandal attached to his name.

It is a film well worth seeing, and in conjunction with it there is being presented two very entertaining comedies—"The Oil Smeller" and "His Friend the Elephant."

### EXCELSIOR.

"Kilties Three", the film which is the attraction at the Excelsior additional to the appearance of the new Frawley Company during the current week, should appeal to all Scotsmen and to many others. It is a light comedy in five parts—a film of quite a different class to those which have been shown at this theatre of late, and one which is rather reminiscent of "The Three Musketeers" and has a certain resemblance, too, to the three heroes who are to be seen in "The Better 'Ole", that wonderfully successfully film which has such a long run at the Oxford in London.

There is melodrama, but the main characteristic of the film is broad farce. At times we are tremendously serious, then we get a ripple of merriment, and soon there is hilarity of the uproarous kind. It is all so delightfully fresh, so gloriously original—we have had nothing in Bombay to beat it for many long days.

As may be gathered, "Kilties Three" is an echo of the war, and most of the merriment is done by the three kilted soldiers, who when "working on the land" after having done their "bit" in most creditable fashion awaken genuine laughter. The German spy is earnestly played by Mr. Ernest Esdale, and Miss Phyllis Headon capitally plays the part of a frivolous wife who hardly regrets the death of one husband before she marries another for the sake of his money. Mary, the daughter of the man who is busy making money out of the war until he realises the true meaning of patriotism, is prettily and faithfully played by Miss Foyle, of who more will probably be seen and heard.

Scotsmen in Bombay will be interested to hear that there is some charming scenery associated with Burns depicted in the film, and altogether there is much to interest and amuse in "Kilties Three", with which is being shown the Topical Gazette, which this week promises to be of much more than ordinary interest.

### IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The principal item in the new programme which commences tonight is a sensational French drama in four reels entitled "The Vagabond", and although it is of Continental origin, it naturally differs, in many respects from the usual run of films exhibited in Bombay. It contains many stirring scenes into which is woven a pathetic love romance Other items in the new programme include a comic film entitled "Up and Down", and the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette.

JAUNPUR SUGAR [illegible]

We invite the a[illegible] the adv[illegible] Suga[illegible] issu[illegible] p[illegible]

## MR. GANDHI AND ALI BROTHERS.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM MEERUT CITIZENS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

Mr. Gandhi who will pay a visit to Meerut on the 22nd instant will be presented with a welcome address by the local Municipal Board.

On their trip to Meerut the Ali Brothers were presented with a joint address by Hindu and Muslim citizens. Mr. Shaukat Ali in acknowledging spoke of his cricket captaincy at Aligarh and remembered how badly he used to treat his younger brothers but they continued to practise virtues of forgive and forget and the result was that of late they were possessed of a new spirit. He exhorted his Mahomedan brethren to look upon Hindus as their elder brothers and to respect them and asked Hindus to forgive and forget little impertinences of their younger brothers so as to quicken the strong bond of union and nationality.

Mr. Mohammad Ali began by saying that he grudged the position of his elder brother at Aligarh and envied him the possession of silk shirts and flannel trousers. He further remarked that Meerut was no longer to continue a sleepy hollow as remarked in the address, but it was to pulsate with new life and strength that was throbbing all over the country.

The Benares citizens have invited Mr. Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Moulanas Hasrat and Abul Kalam to visit their holy city.

## AN ATROCIOUS DACOITY IN BENGAL.

### WOMAN'S CLOTHES SET ON FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

An atrocious dacoity was committed on Wednesday night in the house of a rich widow of the village of Kristnagar in the district of Twenty-Four Perganas. On the woman's refusal to deliver her money the dacoits wrapped her round with a piece of cloth and having soaked her with kerosine oil set her on fire. The woman's cries attracted the villagers who forced the ruffians and eventually wounded and secured two dacoits while the others fled. The woman's condition is precarious.

## OH, GOD! THAT BREAD SHOULD BE SO DEAR AND BLOOD SO CHEAP!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Hansraj Pragji commenting on the 3rd demand of the labourers viz., a ten-hours' day, admits the justice of the claim. He says: "Looking to the hardship of the mill-hands, the strain that a twelve hours' day puts on them, I am personally in favour of reducing the hours of work." But he is afraid that the other centres of cotton industry in India may not follow Bombay's example and then "how would it be possible for Bombay mills to stand competition with them?" My answer is that this is an excellent opportunity for Bombay millowners to give a lead to the rest of India in adopting what they conscientiously believe to be right and I am convinced that Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and other centres will not be long in following the example, for right is right and must prevail.

But supposing, for a moment, that they do not, what does it matter? Reduction of hours does not necessarily mean reduction of output. Rather experience in the West has clearly shown that the change improves both the quality and the quality of production. I hope Mr. Hansraj has heard of Lord Leverhulme and his model industrial town "Port Sunlight", and also learnt that this wise employer is now contemplating a six hours' days in his factories. The learned writer suggests that this is "an Imperial question and if the Government of India take it up it would be a different thing." I agree. But till this consummation comes about will not the Bombay millowners move in a matter which they hold to be right?

I have shown why it is absurd to fear the benumbing effects of foreign competition and how it is possible to reduce the hours of work and yet compete as successfully as before if not more. But granted that the fears are just and that the chief industry of Western India would suffer by the change, what has the workman got to do with that, I ask? I suppose if he is expected to overwork himself from patriotic motives it would be equally noble for other countrymen of his to do the same for their country. How would the millowners like the idea of trying their hand at the looms for a couple of hours daily? I suppose that would ensure our 'chi[illegible]lustry' most effectively against [illegible]tition. In affect the argum[illegible]ompetition comes to this[illegible]ay to the mill-hands:—

"Friends, [illegible]men, our hearts blee[illegible] Our sympathy, our [illegible] would like to relieve [illegible]en those dastardly [illegible]e and our indust[illegible] you drudge [illegible] in our mad [illegible] goad our [illegible] to death! If [illegible]iew were not [illegible]urselves in [illegible]ers of old [illegible]and 'utopian' [illegible] and all sorts [illegible] disasters were [illegible]ade' and 'ruin [illegible]' were predi[illegible]hat nothing of [illegible]hat humanity [illegible]he abolition of [illegible]ally, I would [illegible] even a little [illegible]that the real [illegible]not of its cotton [illegible]old and silver [illegible]d children and [illegible] obstinacy and

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is reported that an aeroplane station is going to be opened near Kalipahari in Assansol Sub-Division where a survey was recently made.

* * * *

On Thursday the 22nd instant applications for reverse councils for £48,90,000 were received out of which £20,00,000 have been allotted.

* * * *

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opened a Sale of Work in aid of the Girls Friendly Society at the grounds of the Cama Hospital, on Thursday afternoon.

* * * *

Tenders for the 10th gold sale will be received up to 12 noon standard time on Thursday 5th February 1920. 730,000 tolas will be offered for sale under the sale conditions as before.

* * * *

A conference of collectors of Burdwan Division was held at Howrah yesterday under the presidency of the Divisional Commissioner to formulate measures for constituting electorates in connection with the Reform Act.

* * * *

Intimation has been received at Rangoon that three of Italian aeroplanes that are making flight from Rome to Tokio, have left Rome and are expected there at the end of this month or beginning of February.

* * * *

A Postal union has been formed for the Sind Province with its Head Office at Sukkur and a branch at Hyderabad Sind. For particulars apply, to Hony. Secretary Sind Postal Union at Sukkur or Hyderabad Sind.

* * * *

The Madras postal clerks have cabled to the Secretary of State praying for immediate liberal sanction of the proposals for the revision of pay submitted for his orders and stating that prices of foodstuffs are abnormal and their suffering is unbearable.

* * * *

A Punjab Government Press Communique states:—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to authorise the Principals of Colleges in Lahore to withdraw as far as may be found feasible, all penalties imposed upon students for breach of discipline of which cognizance was taken by the Martial Law authorities in May last.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Shrinivasa Sastri left Madras on Thursday for Poona where he will receive an address of welcome from the Deccan Sabha and deliver lectures on the present situation. He will then proceed to Delhi in time to attend the forthcoming session of the Imperial Council.

* * * *

The Madras Landholders' Association has addressed a memorial to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council praying that the landholders and zemindars be constituted as a separate electorate with six seats in the Madras Legislative Council, two seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly and at least one seat in the Council of State.

## PLIGHT OF COCANADA SAILINGSHIPS ASSOCIATION.

### EXPORT LICENSES WITHDRAWN.

The Indian Sailing Ships Association of Cocanada, Masulipatam and Jaffna, own about a hundred vessels averaging 200 tons burthen. Large sums were invested in shipbuilding relying on the encouragement assured by the Munition Board communique of July 1918. The construction of new vessels continues. An alarming situation has been created by now withholding from them the licenses for the export of paddy and rice from Akyab to the ports of Ceylon. Rangoon timber merchants refuse the charter nor sell timber for loading in the sailing vessels owing to the alleged arrangements with steamship companies. Recent cyclone has caused heavy loss to ship-owners. Competition with steamers is insignificant, since all available sailing vessels can carry forty thousand tons in two trips, which one steamer, does in six months. The Association solicited Government of India's immediate intervention, directing the grant of export licenses to the sailing ships during fair weather season. Otherwise heavy loss to owners would be inevitable. The Association trusts the Government will give impartial consideration and save owners from avoidable ruin.

## LEPERS CONFERENCE.

### TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Mission to Lepers Conference will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, from the 3rd to the 6th February. The programme includes a lecture by Sir Leonard Rogers on the treatment of leprosy, a lecture by Revd. F. Oldrive on "The Lepers Act, leper asylums and settlements", a public meeting at the Dalhousie Institute to be presided over by the Right Revd. the Metropolitan, when Mr. W. H. Anderson and Revd. F. Oldrive will give lectures on the mission work in India. It is understood the question of the amendment of the existing Lepers Act will come up for consideration at the Conference. The Government of India will probably be approached to push through the legislation at the next session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

false notions of 'Prestige,' any of these affair, they are guilty of a crime against their country, against humanity and against God—No crime in the eyes of law but a great one in the eyes of the Great Giver of Law.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. GIDVANI.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### FIFTH EXTRA MEETING

### HORSES LEFT IN.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

AUCKLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Barsen 9/7, Cheeky 9/3, Gentle Saxon 8/12, Shoe Lane 8/12, One Too Many 8/12, Rhoidol 8/12, Last Spot 8/11, Buff Mail 8/10, Spartan C bald 8/10, Speak The Truth 8/9, Andoversford 8/9, Daisy Ryan 8/8, Lloyds 7/8, Christmas Toy 8/1, Boy 8/7, Small Change 8/3, Quartzite 7/12, Don't Worry 7/11, Tourney 7/9, Flourettes 7/6

ESPLANADE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Happy Lot 9/4, Goldgainer 9/0, Ballaghtobin 8/12, Eagle's Nest 8/8, Ruskin 8/8, Green Boy 8/6, St. Vagrant 8/6, Simon's Choice 8/4, Verres 8/4, Lon 8/0, Passing 8/0, Llanairfried 7/9, Boss Lee 7/7, Soft Nose 7/5, Second Sight 7/2, Kilrea 7/2, Verland Rose 7/0.

OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dhrab Loon 9/0, No Ball 8/13, Bachelor's Prospect 8/7, Lady Hora 8/5, Feathers Life 8/4, Limron 8/4, Tisero 8/4, Steepside 8/3, Spring Morn 8/3, Belds 8/2, Princess Ila 8/2, Barsen 8/2, Mendour Never 8/2, Laugh Corrib 8/1, Fairy Dream 8/1, Data Gay 8/1, One Too Many 7/10, Ca[illegible] Coun[illegible] 7/9, Castle Vite 7/0.

OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Soft Nose 9/7, Wolfram 9/5, Unity Fair 9/2, Hap[illegible] 9/1, Spearwood 9/0, Kilrea 8/13, Pomade 8/12, Durma 8/9, Tarigot [illegible] 7, Gibberish 8/1, Boat Neuf 8/4, Verland Rose 8/1, Miss Slasher 8/0, Cared 7/13, P. M. 7/12, Chert 7/9, Kitty O'Hara 7/8, Lillie Brige 7/3.

HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Oron 9/12, Star of India 9/7, Giacomi 9/11, Coryfee 9/10, Gunning 9/5, Beaufort 9/4, Alhann Brig 7/10.

MAIDEN HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Donna Inez 9/5, Squeers 9/2, Norma Stocker 9/0, Fife 9/12, Simple Simon 9/9, Lady Hythe 9/3, Arthur Cleary 9/1, Cross Sword 8/6, Spanish Chestnut 7/12, Loaning Girl 7/9, Nautch Girl 7/9, Pipehookes 7/8, Pick of the Bunch 7/5, Gentle Saxon 7/5, Buff Mail 7/2.

BROKERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Girton Miss 13/5, Cracksman 12/[illegible], Martis 12/0, Ledaven 11/9, Miss No Name [illegible] 7, Vuncanella 11/6, Truncheon 11/5, Re[illegible] Square 11/2, Luna 11/0, Distinguished 1[illegible] [illegible]elmont 10/4, Maquarie 10/2, Victoria 10/0, [illegible]deavour 10/0, Chingri 10/0.

## WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entries for the above Tournament close on Wednesday the 28th January 1920.

Play will commence on Monday 2nd February and the matches for each day will be announced in this paper. The Courts at Queen's Road will be open for practice by competitors on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 30th, 31st and 1st February, 1920.

## BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The second day's programme of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament consisted of ten games, four in the Men's Singles, one in the Ladies' Singles, two in the Men's Doubles and three in the Mixed Doubles. What promised to be a very exciting match was that between N. S. Iyer and A. Punter, which ran to twenty-two games in the first set, but then unfortunately terminated abruptly.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles:—N. S. Iyer beat A. Punter 12/10, retired; H. Brown beat J. Mc Gregor 4/6, 6/1, 6/4; S. Okomoto beat Kato 6/0, 6/2; R. Drary Davis beat G. Shallow 6/3 6/0.

Ladies' Singles:—Mrs. Martin beat Miss Field 6/2, 6/4.

Men's Doubles:—Z. Shimidzu and S. Okamoto beat S. O. Gupta and S. M. Gupta 6/0, 6/1; P. B. Hudson and G. Carey Morgan beat C. B. Thompson and Bartlett 6/1, 6/2.

Mixed Doubles:—C. Carroll and Miss Cobbold beat G. Shallow and Mrs. Smith 6/1, 6/1; A. L. Hosie and Mrs. Walker beat F. O. Cudlip and Mrs. Bennett 6/3, 6/2; Z. Shimidzu and Mrs. Keays beat Jacob Hood and Mrs. Berthoud 7/5, 6/1.

## KATARPUR RIOT PRISONERS

### AMRITSAR CITIZENS' REQUEST FOR CLEMENCY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 22.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed in a mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held in the Bande Mataram Hall to-day under chairmanship of Doctor Saifuddin Kitchlew, Barrister at Law.

"This public meeting of Hindus and [illegible] hamedans of Amritsar beg the Vicero[illegible] show royal clemency to the convicts i[illegible] Katarpur riot case and to remi[illegible] sentences. "That, if his Excell[illegible] Viceroy cannot grant this reque[illegible] quest of the citizens of Amrits[illegible] cution of death sentences [illegible] 23rd instant be postponed [illegible] be obtained from his most [illegible] ty the King-Emperor of Ind[illegible]

"This meeting resolves [illegible] sent to the Secretary of [illegible] to obtain orders of Roy[illegible] his most gracious Maje[illegible] peror.

"Resolved that the[illegible] mitted to his Exce[illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] by wire.

"That a Sub-[illegible] following gentl[illegible] be appointed [illegible] this meeting:[illegible]

Rajindor [illegible] Saifuddin [illegible] vi Mohm[illegible] Attaullah[illegible]

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# Work Before Us.

## TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

UNDER the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues a PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, when Messrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M. R. Jayker, K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. A. Master, Drs. M. B. Velkar, Savarkar, Sheth Narandas Purshottamdas and others will speak on "The Work Before Us."

*Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.*

All are cordially invited to attend.

## TABLEAUX OF INDIAN PICTURES

IN AID OF THE

## Punjab Relief Fund.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT BART.

A SERIES of Tableaux, of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. 5.

Tickets may be had of Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Joshi House, Cumballa Hill. Telephone No. 4407. As there has already been a great demand for them, applications for tickets should be made without delay.

Other tickets at Rs. 3 will be available at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Saturday, January 24, 1920.*

## THE END OF THE STRIKE.

Yesterday was the twenty-second day of the strike and we are in a position to state that, in all human probability, it would prove to be the last. For the Mill-owners' Association has, after protracted discussion, agreed to relent substantially in regard to the two main demands of the strikers. So far as the minor but not less essential demands are concerned, the mill-owners are ready and willing to concede some of them [illegible] strike pay is to be allowed—[illegible] unfortunate and ungenero[illegible] the Mill-owners' A[illegible] put up a notice in [illegible] announcing a ten hou[illegible] effect from February [illegible] allowance of 40 per [illegible] Now, so far as th[illegible] concerned, we thi[illegible] a ten hours [illegible] very satisfac[illegible] have no dou[illegible] moral effect [illegible] making the [illegible] easier—the [illegible] down a ti[illegible] years, by w[illegible] other civilized [illegible] eight hours' [illegible] the increase [illegible] per cent. and [illegible] have emphasis[illegible] that the deman[illegible] as modest as th[illegible] to-day that these demands must be satisfied fully—and very soon. But the immediate practical issue before us to-day is the imperative need of ending the strike which is at once a menace to the peace and health of the City and to the interests of the workers and the employers alike. And experience everywhere has shown that in disputes like this the ending of the strike is merely a prelude to a more satisfactory and equitable but subsequent settlement and that the strike itself ends upon a compromise enabling each party to claim the "victory." It is from this point of view, and not on the merits of the demands of the workers, that we earnestly trust the strikers will resume work as soon as the terms of the settlement are announced.

We wish the mill-owners had displayed a generous attitude and conceded all the demands which, the right thinking among them know, are neither extravagant nor unreasonable. But a false sense of prestige has prevented them from doing the right thing in the right manner and thereby fully winnng back the confidence of their employees. But the poor in material wealth are always rich in generosity of spirit—a balance of advantages that makes a thinking man reconcile himself to the present unjust social organism. And we have no doubt the strikers will display the proverbial generosity of the poor and resume work at once in the full assurance that the forces of right and justice have not only been working on their side but will continue to work on their side until Labour comes fully into its own. The strike, which will now end, will be the most memorable in the history of this great industrial City alike in its duration, the lessons that it has to teach and the fruit it is bound to bear. We have no desire to pursue an unpleasant topic and we genuinely and deeply regret that we have to say hard things of a body of men, many of whom are "leaders" of public opinion. The outstanding feature of the strike has been the callous attitude of the millowners to the human needs of their employees and their lamentable failure to realise the responsibility they owe to the community which, in the ultimate analysis, permits them to sweat the toiling "hands" so that they themselves may prosper. The strike would and should have ended as soon as it began if the millowers had not determined first to take refuge in a futile and foolish plea of prestige and then, having failed to sustain it, to break the back of their men. This determination, excusable as it might have been in a dispute in which right was on both sides, was criminal in the present strike, *because every one of the millowners either knew that the demands of the workers were essentially just or was haunted by the guilty conscience that his own prosperity built on the labour of the strikers forbade the rejection of the demands.* It might seem ungracious to emphasise this at a time when the millowners have displayed a spirit of compromise. But the emphasis is essential in the interests of the State and for a right understanding of the problem of the relation of Capital and Labour which must now immediately and comprehensively be tackled with a view to a proper solution. The fundamental condition precedent to such solution is a change in the attitude of mind of the millowners towards his employees. The strike has shown in a glaring manner how the average millowner regards his employees as merely "hands" with no feeling, no aspirations which afflict favoured beings like himself. He must if the community is to tolerate his existence, change that attitude radically and regard his employees as "men" and at once begin setting about the satisfaction of their human needs. We have full confidence that this change will not long be in coming. The end of the strike itself is the beginning of the change. For the end has, it is an open secret, been largely brought about by the sympathetic, concilliatory, and firm attitude of some of the millowners, who were from the beginning convinced of the justice of the strikers' demands. Their ultimte success is an earnest of the fact that the "human" being behind the average millowner, will soon assert himself.

Whe[illegible]many influences have been at [illegible]ult to apportion the credit [illegible]tory settlement of [illegible]le service render[illegible] by Sir Narayan [illegible] It [illegible]e [illegible] in the sphere of industry but also in the body politic. That service must be rendered—faithfully, persistently and adequately—if India is to attain Self-Government and to be worthy of it. Due words of appreciation of the efforts made by Sir George Lloyd must also be said. Sir George intervened rather late in the day from, as we believe, a mistaken judgment of his own influence among the workers and his powers of persuasion which he later brought to bear on the millowners. But he made up for the delay by the persistence, the earnestness with which he devoted himself to the task of bringing about a satisfactory settlement. And the strikers. . . Words fail us to describe adequately the brave manner in which they conducted themselves in an unequal struggle. There were a few disturbances and a few incidents of looting. This was inevitable considering the number of men on strike and the fact that there are always "somehow" mischief makers ready to take advantage of the idleness of people. But few bodies of men, in the whole history of strikes, whether in the East or the West, have fought a just cause more peacefully, in a more manly and cheerful spirit and above all under more depressing and provoking circumstances than these workers have. We trust millowners will see that there is no occasion for complaints made in the past regarding the victimisation of "suspected" leaders—it might be by overzealous officers or subordinates. The strikers have shewn, once more and in a more marked manner, of what fine stuff they are made. And alas! the strike has also brought into relief the inhuman and appalling waste of such stuff for which the millowners are responsible because their treatment of it shows that they are not yet fully alive to its value.

## Notes of the Day.

**"Do It Again!"**

We were disappointed that the "Times of India" in giving the promised graph for Moslems to study, omitted giving a map of the Turkish Empire for the purpose of comparison. When we are asked to compare two things, we are entitled to see them side by side, and we invite the "Times" to place a graph of Turkey on the model of Austria and study both. The principles of differential treatment would, had he done it, have hit the innocent drawer in the eye, and he would probably have been content with discoursing on the impotence of Britain in the Conference and with interpreting the ecclesiatical possibilities of the Khilafat. Look at the picture of Austria, and the principle of dismemberment will be plain. Jugo-Slavia, Italia Irredenta, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, etc., are formed out of the ramshackle Empire on the principle of nationality and self-determination. No outsider, the graphist will observe, gobbled up territory or put forward "claims" or completed annexation by force of arms, as it was resisted even by women in uniform. What was respected was the principle of national freedom for the people comprising old Austria, there was no grabbing, no Alsace-Lorraining. Draw a picture of Turkey according to reported projects of "peace," shade the parts "claimed" by France, Italy, Greece and the rest, and it will be seen that the disintegration of Turkey is conceived not so much out of respect for nationality, as by the love of annexation and the hatred of the "unspeakable Turk". The "Times", we thought, knew the motives of those who put forward their "claims" in the division of spoils.

***Fighting the "Menace"***

Papers in London and Paris are in turmoil over what is known as the "Bolshevik menace." The subject enables everyone to say what he likes. Some chase the phantom towards the South; a few mark it rushing East; many swear that it moves West. It is in this pandemonium of assertions and counter-assertions, that papers are calling for a policy with regard to Russia As to what Bolshevism is, there is no agreed opinion. The British press has been, in this respect, living on stunts, each journal trying to outdo the rest in sensational disclosures. As facts are likely to be useful in the formulation of a policy, General Maurice proposes an investigation of the real situation. We are told that a great conflagration is developing in Central Asia, and we hear dark sayings about the frontiers of Persia, discontent in Teheran and Tabriz, intrigues in Turkestan, the Afghan "menace" and many other cognate topics upon which one may be veracious and voluble without fear of contradiction. Ame[illegible] however is not disposed to locate trouble [illegible]ntral Asia. Mr. Baker, Secretary of [illegible] has after a mental survey of Asia and [illegible] announced the probability of "a [illegible] movement of Bolsheviks." He [illegible]refore strengthen Poland and export America's surplus war-supplies to that country. He does not belong to the Central Asian school.

**The Northcliffe Outcry.**

The Entente are vaguely uncomfortable about ignoring Russia. In the first place the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs from America is hitting British manufacturers, and therefore Britain has wisely softened the vigour of the blockade for her own relief. Curiously enough, when Lenin defied the blockade, he did it in the expectation that the blockade would gradually be weakened by the necessities of trade. South Russia which was open to Allied enterprise till recently had been lost to their protege, Denikin. An opening somewhere was essential. To inflict hardships on British traders for the sake of an ill-defined and interminable quarrel with the Bolsheviks would have been suicidal policy, and the decision to reopen trade will help the economic recovery of the Allies. The Northcliffe ramp, before which the Premier is wont to quail—as was proved in the Bullit disclosures—has however come, but Mr. Lloyd George could hardly be taken by surprise. The "Times" has led the "storm of criticism" it promises. The Liberal press wants to have conclusive evidence touching the aggressiveness of Russia before deciding upon action in the name of "self-defence." The Allies are sick of wars and campaigns, and it is not easy to throw thousands of weary troops into the field now. Beyond the precaution of self-defense, nations will not undertake anything. Napoleonic adventures like supporting Denikin in the name of Imperial defence, will not be welcomed. Mr. Henderson has warned the British Government of the intention of Labour to resist to the uttermost any policy involving war against the Soviet.

**A Word in Season.**

Reuter is very considerate towards Viceragal susceptibilities. The London correspondent of the "Statesman" gives an interesting piece of news which it did not occur to Reuter to send. It says: "As the result of further evidence before the Hunter Committee, Radical newspapers are urging Mr. Montagu to recall Lord Chelmsford and appoint a successor immediately." This is exactly what the country has been demanding. One of the counts against the Congress delivered by Anglo-Indians and Moderates, is the resolution about Lord Chelmsford and it is refreshing to notice that Britishers at home have realised the urgency of displacing Lord Chelmsford. Either Lord Chelmsford should resign on some such ground as ill-health or be recalled; and what British papers want is the prompt recall of his Excellency and the appointment of a satisfactory statesman in his stead. The "Bengalee" was explaining to us the other day that if we pleaded for the recall of his lordship, the authorities in Britain would keep him on for maintaining "prestige." Prestige or no prestige, the Congress would have failed in its duty if it had not reflected public opinion. Even if Lord Chelmsford is determined on lingering, the message to the "Statesman" shows that his lordship's prestige in Britain has been rather severely punctured. Lord Chelmsford must go.

**The Cost of Living.**

A mofussil correspondent sends us an account of the average monthly expenses of a family at the present time. The writer was a Government servant who had to resign when he found it impossible to live on his salary and refused the solution of corruption. The pressure of high prices is crushing to the lower middle classes—like clerks and ordinary teachers—who have a certain gentility to maintain. In pre-war days a man with a family of three members, could support himself on Rs. 20 a month. Now the average allowance is 25 per cent. though the cost of living has nearly quadrupled itself. We say so, because the detailed items of expenditure given by our correspondent strike us as accurate. They of course do not tally with the official tables published from time to time. On a conservative calculation the cost of food-provisions in the family comes to Rs. 45. Then there is the cost of fuel, kerosene, clothing, the educating of children and medical fees, bringing the list to Rs. 70. It does not include any margin for savings; nor does it cover the house-rent which devours a large slice of a man's income. The correspondent concludes that Government have only one of two courses to choose; either they should raise the salaries of the poorer classes of servants or encourage the practice of corruption which is inevitable, so long as a living wage is not given.

## CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT ON.

### EDUCATIO[illegible] SECTION—HANDWORK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the forthcoming Exhibition in March, an Exhibition of Handwork done by young pupils in schools is to be held.

May I, through the columns of your paper, invite heads of institutions to take art in this by forwarding Exhibits? Those desirous of so doing are requested to arrange to have Exhibits ready to send in on or before February 25th, and to inform me as soon as possible of their intention. Further information will then be circulated, and may in the meantime be had of the undersigned, or of Mr. Sutaria, Elphinstone High School, or Mrs. Hammond, Cathedral Boys' High School.—Yours, etc.

C. J. SISSON,
Professor, for the Committee.

Elphinstone College,
Bombay, Jan. 23.

# INDEPENDENCE OF KHALIF.

## SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL.

## APPEAL FOR PRESERVATION.

### MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

A number of distinguished personages including H.H. the Aga Khan, the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington and Sir Theodore Morison have sent a memorial to the premier urging that in the interest of peace and contentment of the world, Moslem sentiments with regard to the maintenance of dignity and independence, spiritual and temporal, of the Khalif in Constantinople should receive careful consideration and respectful treatment in the settlement with Turkey.

## BRITISH GOVT'S POLICY.

### VICEROY'S VINDICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

A press communique says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy desires to issue a public and emphatic denial of the statements and rumours to the effect that His Majesty's Government have been pressing at Paris for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.

## ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

### TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY SHORTLY.

Mr. Ahmed H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, writes to us:—

The Third session of the All-India Khilafat Conference will be held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, on the 15th and 16th February 1920. A Reception Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, and all the Khilafat Committees of India have been requested to elect delegates to attend the Conference.

Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali are coming to Bombay on the 29th January with His Holiness Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib of Faranji Mahal, Lucknow; and the Central Khilafat Committee have undertaken to make arrangements for their reception. The programme will be published later on.

## ENGLAND VERSUS WALES.

### RUGBY MATCH AT SWANSEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 24.

The weather was rainy for the Rugby match at Swansea to-day. Wales was tremendously strong in forwards and always had better side. Shea in the first-half kicked a penalty goal for Wales and Day scored a try for England and converted it himself. At the interval England led by five points to three. On resumption, Shea dropped a goal and later scored a grand try which he converted. Then Powell got a try which was not converted. Shea dropped another goal. England was not often dangerous in the second half.

## REMOVAL OF BLOCKADE.

### GREAT BLOW TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 24.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover, in his statement, declares that the removal of the blockade from Soviet Russia will knock one of their greatest props from under the Bolsheviks. The Soviet Government has ascribed every failure of socialism to the blockade, and has used it as a stimulus for raising armies on the ground that Russians have been fighting to save themselves from starvation. With the blockade largely removed, Bolshevik tyranny will face a collapse when it fails to relieve starvation.

## RUSSIAN BLOCKADE RAISED

### ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S INITIATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 24.

Despatches from Paris state that it was on Mr. Lloyd George's initiative that the decision was taken partially to raise the blockade of Russia, which is regarded by the papers as a most important measure. Food Controller Mr. Roberts told the Labour Conference in London yesterday, that the Allies had undertaken to supply Russia with seed, clothing, woollens and other necessaries in exchange for corn, food and raw materials. The arrangement would come into operation comparatively soon. There were at present one million tons of wheat in Russia ready for export immediately transport facilities were available. Negotiations were now proceeding with Soviet Russia.

There appears to be a growing feeling in favour of a decision. The "Observer" says the decision is a cold douche of commonsense after the alarmist semi-official communiques on the subject of Bolshevism. It is practically an announcement that the Allies are willing to give every chance to the possibilities of Russian peace, which is indispensable to the general peace. The "Sunday Times" says, urged by panic mongers to rattle the sabre, the Supreme Council has preferred to extend the olive branch and convince the Russian people that the Allied nations earnestly wish Russia to resume her place in the human family circle. The "Westminster Gazette" says, the War Office account of the European-Asiatic peril was the last attempt to stampede the public, with a view to altering the decision known to be impending in Paris.

## HOSTILITIES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

### POSSIBILITY OF CESSATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Jan. 24.

PARIS.—The Allied policy towards Russia continues to be the chief topic of interest in the conference circles. It is declared in very reliable British quarters that there will not be further hostilities against the Bolsheviks. It is pointed out that the continuance of war pressure against the Bolsheviks might tend to solidify the Russian peoples, and the situation is compared to that in France after 1793, when the military pressure from without united the French behind the revolutionary Government. It is pointed out that the decision partially to raise the blockade is an indirect acknowledgement of the changed conditions in Russia. The Conference is seriously engaged as regards the attitude of the Poles, who recently occupied important territories beyond their borders. It is declared that the Allies disapprove of the Polish action on the ground that it may lead to subsequent Bolshevik invasion of Poland. Conferences on this matter have taken place between the Polish foreign minister Patek and the Allied Premiers, and it is reported that the latter requested M. Patek to advise his Government to evacuate the occupied territories.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

### ITS DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Jan. 24.

PARIS.—The ministerial declaration of the Millerand Government was read this afternoon in the Chamber and the Senate. It emphasised the fact that in order to obtain legitimate benefits from the victory, it was necessary neither to make less effort nor to display less self-denial than was required to obtain victory. The era of sacrifices and restrictions had by no means come to an end. The duty of citizens could be summed up in four words, "produce more, consume less." The Government's principal concern would be to find the sources of taxation without discouraging the spirit of enterprise. The declaration contended that it was morally just that war profits should be particularly heavily hit. Finances did not permit to the State exclusive exploitation of national wealth. Government would propose a formula for providing for co-operation between private initiative and State.

Government's labour policy was to guarantee to Labour a legitimate share of profits as well as organisation of its conditions and it would seek to prevent or settle disputes by means of arbitration.

Government would leave nothing undone to strengthen the League of Nations, but it would be unpardonable frivolity to trust to the promises of future for safeguarding immediate security and for securing reparation to which France was entitled. One of the first problems would be new organisation of the military and naval forces, in which economic exigencies required considerable reduction in the duration of service. The Treaty of Versailles, which would be carried out with unshakeable firmness, involved close and cordial maintenance of alliances which had saved the world. France was determined to maintain relations of confidence and friendship with smaller Powers. She would not forget that it was her duty to guarantee respect for stipulations, which would contribute to the maintenance of Peace.

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# The East African Menace.

## PROTECTING THE "NATIVES."

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

### II.—THE FINDINGS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION REPORT.

A further chapter of the Economic Commission Report, dealing with the "Political Future of Middle Africa" was drafted and discussed at several meetings and up to the last session it had been the intention of the Commission to publish it in the main body of the Report, as Capter XVII. But during that last session it was decided to omit it from the main Report—possibly because it had appearance of going slightly beyond the terms of reference.

**Political Future of Middle Africa.**

One of the Commissioners, however,—named E. Powyss Cobb, Esq., of Molo,—attaching great weight to this question as one which (to quote his own words) "towers above all others and casts its shadow across the whole economic—future," has himself published this chapter in a Note under his own name. He has been allowed by the Chairman and members of the Commission to take this somewhat unusual course, and the Chapter is thus fully quoted, as an Appendix, at the end of the Report itself. It reads as follows:—

"The East Africa Protectorate is an artificially defined territory without natural frontiers (except on its seaboard.) It constitutes one of the group of territorie under the British Crown comprising (in addition to British East Africa) Uganda the conquered territory of German Eas Africa Nyasaland, and the Rhidesias. The territories of this group, which in this chapter will be referred to as Middle Africa, are to a very large extent homogeneous in character, forming together one predomonantly agriculturl domain of boundless richness and fertility. Middle Africa, is, in fact, one of the world's great unopened storehouses.

The acquisition of the Conquered Territory which formerly split Middle Africa into two sections, has now made practicable the consolidation of the countries composing into one federated Dominion

"Federation is required as a prelimi nary to standarising policies on several of the mainquestions which confront all th territories of the group. Hitherto each has gone its own way, with the result that there has been no community of counsel and purpose. East Africa and Uganda have in apparently analogous, if not indentical, circumstances, arrived at and carried in to executions widely divergent conclusions on such important questions as native tenure of land, and native policy generally. Had they arrived at indentical, it could only have been by accident. Such a state of affairs appears to us indenfensible. The wastefulness, and where the interests of subject races are concerned the harmfulness of it, hardly call for demonstration.

The following are among the matters in respect of which federation would lead to greatly increased efficiency of publi services in all the territories affected:—Defence, finance, customs, policing, communications, immigration, native policy, education, and scientific and industrial research. This appears to us so obvious that we refrain from enlarging on any of these metters except the first two.

"A consolidated Middle Africa would constitute in British Hands a permanent strageical barrier to any possible scheme for dominiating Africa by means of a Middle Africa scheme of aggression such as Germany had in contemplation. It would be the bulwark of Africa against militarism. Few will be so optimistic as to imagine that no such bulwark can be required when the present war is ended: but it will not be afforded to the full extent possible by a number of detached protectorates.

"The strategical advantages attendin unification of control and administratio of the various territories of Middle Africa would be of inestimable value in the event of Great Britain again being involved in warfare there. The defensive strength of such a combination should be sufficient to render any hostile designs futile.

"The advantages of federation in the sphere of finance would be of scarcely less importance. A Dominion approximately equal in area to the sister Dominion of South Africa, and certainly not inferior to it in natural resources would be able to command support for the financing of large scale railway and other projects necessary for development, where a number of minor states, incapable of acting in concert, would be unable to find accommodation.

Apart from such material advantages, the union of the British territories of Middle Africa would powerfully promote the spreading of the British ideal, which we are convinced is what the best interests of the people of Africa demand.

"We therefore recommend that the countries specified should unite informing the Dominion of Middle Africa, each however retaining intact such local autonomy as it now possesses: and that a Governor-General be appointed for the Dominion, who should be assisted and advised by a Federation Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governors and popular representatives of its component units. We have assumed the readiness of each of the units to attach themselves to this rather than to any other contiguous federation.

**A Benevalent Scheme.**

It will be noted that the conquered territory known as German East Africa is an integral and assential portion of the proposed Dominion. The scheme above outlined therefore, conflicts with the scheme recently propounded in the London press for making over the conquered territory of India for colonisation. The latter scheme necessitates driving a wedge between the northern and southern parts of the Middle Africa Dominion, and is, therefore strategically objectionable in the last degree. If further argument is necessary, it may be suggested that on military and sanitary grounds alike, the occupation of any part of Africa by Indians without European support and guidance would be a dangerous experiment.

"Besides, we regard it as highly important that advantage should be taken of the opportunity offered to reunite and consolidate native peoples such as the Coast Arabs and Swahilis, and the Masai tribe, which have hitherto been divided into sections disjoined from each other much to their mutual disadvantige, by purely artificial frontiers.

"But we have already stated in Chapte VII what we submit are final reason against the betrayal to the Asiatic of any section of the African people to responsibility for whose destinies has fallen into our hands. Short of the retrocession of the territory in question to Germany, we can conceive of no transaction more immoral, or more certain ultimately to recoil in ruin upon our own heads, than to buy off Indian discontent at the expense of the native of Africa. Such generosity at the cost of others, and those of our own dependents, would be neither honourable nor politic.

"If India requires an outlet, there are vast empty spaces in Asia awaiting development to which it might now be practicable for her to apply her energies without the certainty of such evil results as must attend the exploitation of the African by the Asiatic."

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# THE STRIKE.

## SETTLEMENT PRACTICALLY ARRIVED AT.

## SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SUCCESSFUL MEDIATION.

## CONCESSIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY

### BEFORE OPERATIVES RESUME WORK.

The mill operatives' strike continued yesterday, which was the twenty-second day of the strike. There was quiet in all the mill districts.

A meeting of the Labour Settlement Committee was held in the Hall of the Social Service League at the Servants of India Society Building, yesterday, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding.

Sir Narayan informed the Committee that he understood that a settlement had been arrived at through the kind mediation of his Excellency which had been invoked by the Committee. He further understood that the Millowners' Association were going to put up this morning notices on mills announcing concessions, such announcement being a condition precedent to the resumption of work by the operatives.

The Committee then adjourned.

Messrs. Talcherker and Bole waited upon his Excellency yesterday in connection with the mill strike.

### MILL-OWNERS' NOTICE

The General Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have decided that the following announcements be posted on the premises of all mills in Bombay.

1. The Committee have already done their best from time to time to induce Government to take steps to lower prices of foodstuffs, cloth and other necessaries of life.

2. The Committee, bearing in mind the fact that piece-workers will lose by a reduction in the hours of work while fixed workers will not, make the following announcements:—

(a) That fixed pay workers and winders and reelers receive an extra allowance of 55 per cent. instead of 35 per cent. as hitherto.

(b) That piece-workers receive an extra allowance of 75 per cent. instead of 35 per cent, as hitherto.

3. The Committee have decided to reduce the working hours to 10 hours a day from 1st February next. The Comimttee will request Government to amend the Factory Act accordingly.

4. The Committee can make no definite announcements as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given.

5. The Committee consider the number of holidays allowed at present, sufficient and cannot see their way to add to the list.

6. As regards dismissal, Notice is always given except in cases of negligence or wilful disobedience.

7. The Committee will arrange that wages shall be paid not later than the 15th of each month.

8. The Committee will arrange for the certificates of service asked for to be given to the operatives.

9. The men meeting with accidents shall be paid full wages for the time they are absent, and in case of total disablement they shall be employed on lighter work or compensated. In case of death, suitable compensation should be paid to relatives.

10. Regarding grain shops in mill-compounds: much is already being done on the lines suggested and the Committee will recommend the mills to do all that is possible.

11. Under no circumstances can strike pay be granted.

12. The Committee will, as far as possible, arrange for medical aid to be provided in each mill during certain specified hours.

13. The Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for eleven months' continuous attendance at work.

14. A start has been made in the direction of providing cheap and sanitary housing accommodation by individual members and Government have a large scheme in hand for which land is being acquired.

15. Full wages for days of sickness cannot be granted as it is impossible to ascertain the number of days an operative is absent from work owing to sickness.

N.B.—The General Committee announce that the wages due to operatives for December will be paid four days after resumption of work.

The bonus will be paid on the 7th February next as already promised.

By order of the General Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1920.

### MASS MEETING AT BHOIWADA.

There was a mass meeting of over 2,000 strikers at Bhoiwada Road. The workers belonged to the Spring and Matunga Cotton Mills. The operatives employed in the Spring Mill had collected to demand their tickets as it is usual to hand these ticket to the men in the 4th Saturday of every month. The men were orderly. Messrs. Talcherkar and Bole interviewed the Manager on their behalf and it was decided that the men would be given the tickets as soon as they resumed work. The men were told that their wages would not be forfeited. Messrs. Bole, Talcherkar and Dr. Patel addressed the men and told them that His Excellency had been negotiating with millowners and that in the course of a day or two the strike would be settled. The men were advised to abstain from rowdyism.

### AT ROYAL MARINE DOCKYARDS.

The strike spread in yet another direction yesterday, about five thousand workmen of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard going out. They assembled before the gates of the yard in the morning and then proceeded to the Esplanade "Maidan" where they held a meeting and started a fund for the purpose of engaging a barrister to plead their cause before the authorities. The men's representatives then went to place their case into the hands of Mr. J. Baptista, and the meeting dispersed. A reply from the Director to the men's petition was posted on the dockyard gate, in the course of which it was stated: "The Director has received and considered the letter dated the 11th January from certain dockyard employees asking for a bonus of one month's pay and an increase of wages of 4 annas a day. As regards the bonus the applicants appear to have overlooked the fact that they earn overtime which at the present time amounts to nearly Rs. 5,000 per mensem, and this allowance is not granted to those who have received a war bonus of one month's pay although they had to work overtime many hours a day throughout the war. Further, a comparison of the prices of nearly all foodstuffs show that the cost has in some cases fallen since the last increase of wages was granted and where there has been a rise in food prices it does not amount to more than one anna per pylee. Under these circumstances I cannot grant the increase of pay or war bonus asked for."

### MEETING OF B. I. S. N. WORKERS.

The workmen of the British India Steam Navigation Company's dockyard, of the Port Trust Workshop, and of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company's workshop, who have gone on strike, assembled at Mazagon yesterday, when speeches were made asking the strikers to adhere to their demands, over which there should be, they were told, no haggling. It was announced that Mr. Baptista was going to see the authorities that afternoon, and the men were asked to meet again at the place on Sunday morning to hear Mr. Baptista on the subject.

### CONCESSIONS TO MEN OF MAZGAON DOCK.

A notice dated the 22nd instant over the signature of Mr. R. A. Murdock, General Manager, Mazagon Docks, was posted on the gate yesterday, in which under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the Managing Agents, he announced the following concessions: (1) A bonus equal to one month's salary will be paid to every mistry, chargeman, workman, launchman, boatman and lascar who is now working and whose name has been on the registers of payment for twelve months beginning from the 1st January 1919 and ending on the 31st December 1919. To every man who has served proportionately less than during the year 1919 a proportionate bonus will be granted viz., if he has served ten months he will receive 10/12 of one month's pay; if he has served six months he will receive half month's pay. Each man's service will be dealt with individually but no bonus will be paid to men with less than three months' service. (2) A food allowance of annas two per day has been paid to every man since January, 1919, and from 1st January 1920 until further notice this allowance is increased to annas four in the case of men drawing salaries of Re. 1-8 per day, and annas six per day in the case of all those drawing less than Re. 1-8 per day (3) A war bonus of ten per cent. has been paid to each man since October 1917 From 1st January 1920 this same will be consolidated and treated as a permanent increase to each man's salary and separate payments will no longer be made under this head. In addition to the foregoing increases our old existing system of pensions, a certain number of increases in salary in rotation to our workmen, payment of pensions to aged and infirm workmen, payment during injury or sickness, allowances and gratuities to widows and ephans of our workmen, will still remain in force".

### PORT TRUST CRANE-MEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES.

The crane drivers of the Port Trust, are also on strike. A notice over the signa-

(Continued on page 14.)

# ELECTION OF FRENCH PRESIDENT.

## SOCIALISTS' SUPPORT TO M DESCHANEL.

## GRATITUDE TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

VERSAILLES:—Animated scenes were witnessed here on the occasion of the election of the President. The troops kept order in the streets which were thronged with crowds from Paris. Distinguished visitors included Mr. Lloyd George and other foreign diplomats. The floor and galleries of the assembly room at the Chateau were crowded with people including Madame Deschanel and children when M. Leon Bourgeois President of the Senate opened the session. M. Deschanel was present obviously repressing his emotion. M. Deschanel's name was the only one that appeared printed on the ballot paper though this did not exclude voting for others. Most of the Socialists had previously decided to support his candidature although two of the leaders abstained from voting.

The ballotting proceeded without any incident. General Castelnau was cheered on all sides when he stepped up to record his vote. M. Deschanel was elected on the first ballot receiving 734 votes. The number of votes recorded was 889, other votes cast being M. Jonnart 66, M. Clemenceau 56, M. Bourgeois 6, Marshal Foch 4 and four others one each. The remainder of the voting papers were spoiled.

In consequence of the fact that the constitution does not permit the National Congress to pass resolutions the members of the assembly drew up a motion which was speedily covered with signatures stating:—"The Senators and the Deputies in the National assembly met hereby express their gratitude to M. Clemenceau for the unforgettable services he has rendered to the country".

### M. DESCHANEL RECEIVES MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Havas Agency says:—M. Deschanel yesterday received Mr. LLoyd George and Lord Derby and the three statesmen conferred for nearly an hour. M. Deschanel also received Signor Nitti.

## NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

### ADVOCATE OF ANGLO-FRENCH UNION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 23.

M. Deschanel is an ardent Anglophil and advocate of intimate Anglo-French union. He is one of the most versatile men in France, an eloquent orator, voluminous writer, scientist, sociologist, economist, [illegible] and member of the French Academy. It is interesting to recall that he had a duel with M. Clemenceau in 1894 owing to an article by the latter attacking him, and M. Deschanel was wounded slightly in the forehead.

## NEW FRENCH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

The names of the members of the new Cabinet were handed to President Poincare this morning and the decree for their nomination was signed immediately. Among the new Ministers are M. Francois Marsal, Minister of Finance M. Isaac, Minister of Commerce and Mr. Ricard Minister of Agriculture. None of these three belong to the Parliament.

## MINISTERS OF M. MILLERAND'S CABINET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 23.

The Havas Agency says:—The manner in which M. Millerand has set himself to choose the best men for the various positions in his Cabinet is shown in his selection of three men from outside Parliament.

M. Marsal the new Minister of Finance was on Marshal bank.

M. Isaac is a well-known business [illegible] of Lyons Chamber of Commerce.

M. Ricard has for some years past been the [illegible] of France.

M. Millerand has also created a new post of the Under-Secretary for Technical Education which he has given to M. Gupat who is at present the Secretary of Mechanics Federation and has for a long time interested himself in the questions of trade and education.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Miss Shore has died of her injuries. The man detained in London has been released.

M. Clemenceau will continue to preside over the Supreme Council.

The Rights of the new French Georges Claude synthetic ammonia process have been secured for the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. Extensive works will be erected in West Cumberland. It is claimed that the new process has enormous advantages over the German Haber process.

# SHAH'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

## OBJECT ECONOMIC.

## PERSIA NOT BOLSHEVIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 23.

BRUSSELS.—The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs interviewed by the Etoile Belge declared that the Shah's visit to Belgium was made principally with the economic object. The recent Anglo-Persian Agreement was concluded in order to ascertain the most suitable and efficacious means of hastening the development of Persia and the Shah's journey to Europe would be followed by important reforms in Persia. He emphasised that Persia was quiet and that the Persian was not a Bolshevist. He admitted that the situation was serious as the Reds were threatening the whole of Central Asia but fortunately the interior of Persia had not hitherto been subjected to any such bad influence.

## QUEEN OF BELGIANS.

### HONOURED BY SHAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

BRUSSELS:—The Shah has handed to the Queen of the Belgians Insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Mr. Afstad and the King of the Belgians has presented the Persian Minister in Brussels with the King Albert Medal in recognition of his services during the German occupation.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

### WALES BEATS ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

In the Rugby Football international match at Swansea Wales beat England by nineteen points to five.

## DAVIS CUP.

### PLAY POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

SYDNEY:—It is raining here and the play in the doubles in the Davis Cup has been postponed until the 19th instant.

## AWARDS FOR WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Gazette publishes a long list of Allied awards to Indian Army officers and others for distinguished services in the war including numerous awards of the Order of the Nile by the Sultan of Egypt. Also following by the Shah of Persia:—The Order of Lion and Sun First Class Lieut.-Col. H. F. Bateman-Champain. Second Class Lieut.-Col. W. O. Little. Third Class Major A. N. Bredin Captains E. C. Brown J. D. Fulton T A Kemble C. J. Stocker E. T. Wickham.

The Gazette announces that C. M. G. has been bestowed on Major A. S. Meek Indian Army for military services in Aden hinterland.

## SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation in a note on the preventive measures adopted in dealing with the present epidemic of small-pox, says the epidemics in Calcutta tend to recur at intervals of four or five years. It is going to be severe or quite as bad this time as the outbreak of 1915 if not worse. In 1915 there were 10,000 cases and 2,500 deaths. If this epidemic assumes similar proportions in addition to thousands of cases, there will be from 50,000 to 100,000 cases of infections as only a small percentage of cases are treated in the hospital and it will be impossible to avoid being exposed to infection and if one is susceptible he will contract small-pox. Vaccination and revaccination alone will protect people, and vigorous vaccination has been started on a well-organised basis and special arrangements are being made for the vaccination of University students and school children. The Health Officer then refers to the provisions made for the extra hospital accommodations and convalescent homes and concludes that a large supply of medical oil has been prepared and are being distributed free of charge. The use of this preparation tends to lessen the spread of infection. Amongst cases treated at home it is not being used as freely as it ought to be.

## A MEETING OF MILL OPERATIVES,

About two thousand mill operatives held a meeting at Parel yesterday, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Talcherker and Bole. After the conclusion of the proceedings some employees of the Spring Mills are stated to have requested the two speakers to interview their manager on their behalf and ask him to order the issue of tickets that day for the past month's wages as they said they thought that if they did not receive the tickets that day their wages would be forfeited. Messrs. Talcherker and Bole agreed to convey the message.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

## OFFICE OF NOMINEES ON THE EXECUTIVE.

## "TIMES" PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 23.

An Article in "Times" supports the objections made at the recent Internatoinal Labour Conference in Wathington against the nominees, which the League of Nations is entitled to appoint on the Executive of the International Labour Office, being chosen exclusively from European countries and points out that Belgium is included while India, China and Japan are left out despite their enormous populations of which the majority are manual workers. As such, the nominees are supposed to represent the nations of chief industrial importance and it is difficult to see how the Council of the League of Nations which, when formed, will finally decide the nominations, will be able to conclude that no Asiatic country fulfils this provision.

## INDIAN SECURITIES ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

### AFFECTED OWING TO BOLSHEVIK DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Indian securities on the stock exchange have been affected owing to the situation caused by the Bolshevik victories Europe and Asia.

## TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

### PARTIALLY REOPENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Jan. 23.

PARIS.—Well-informed circles here emphasise that the partial reopening of trade with Russia does not imply a change in the attitude on the part of the British Government towards Soviets, but is solely sanction to the Russian Co-operative Societies having offices in London and Paris in which twenty-five million Russian peasants are interested to import supplies into Russia. The last Russian crop was the best for thirty years, and it is wished to use it for the peoples of Western Europe who are in urgent need of food. Furthermore, it is believed that one of the best methods of improving the conditions in Russia will be again to allow trade to pass through the usual channels unfettered by military control.

## THE STRIKE.

(Continued from page 13.)

ture of G. A. Fosbery, Chief Engineer, was posted on the yellow gate of the Alexandra Dock yesterday, in which it was stated that the men's second petition had been received. It further stated that as they had already been informed Rs. 3 per month had been granted, as an addition to salary from the 1st instant in response to their first petition, and that the question of an extra allowance for work done after 1 p.m., on Saturday and any other grievances would be considered on their resuming work. It was further notified that cranemen occupying Port Trust quarters would have to vacate the same within forty-eigh hours of this notice unless they have previously resumed work

## KARACHI-BOMBAY AIR MAIL.

### FIRST TWO AEROPLANES START.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 23.

Promptly at 2 p.m. to-day the two aeroplane, carrying the first postal mail from Karachi to Bombay, started from Mugger Pir aerodrome, mild south western wind blowing, but the aeroplanes manoeuvring for height appeared to enter a calm zone at about 1,000 feet. Great interest was taken in the event locally and the flight was witnessed by a large gathering of the citizens of Karachi. The flight, according to the planned air route, is 700 miles. Before the start the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner in Sindh, wished the airmen and also Mr. S. Lupton, Editor the "Daily Gazette", who was travelling on it at the invitation of the Governor *bon voyage*. The mail was carried in 12 cases and took the place of bombs carried on war service. The machines as they moved across the ground were lustily cheered by the gathering and the detachment of the 97th R.A.F. squadron that were present.

RAJKOT, Jan. 23.

The two mail aeroplanes that left Karachi this afternoon, arrived over Rajkot at 5 p.m., exactly and both effected a landing ten minutes later, on the circumscribed place arranged as landing ground. The journey from Karachi occupied exactly two hours and no incident took place *en route*. The flight was made at an average height of 8,000 feet.

A large crowd assembled on the ground to witness the arrival. It is not expected that the aeroplanes will arrive in Bombay tomorrow before 11 a.m.

# "POWER OF AUTOCRACY BROKEN."

## REFORMS—A STEP TO RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

## MRS. BESANT AT CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Mrs. Besant, who arrived in Calcutta to-da from Madras on her way to Benares, delivere a public lecture in the afternoon at th Star Theatre, her subject being "What does the Reform Act give us"? She said that they were all aware that she did not agree with those who held that the Reform Act was inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. True, when the Montagu-Chelmsford report was published she said that it was unworthy for England to offer and unworthy of India to take. She was still prepared to adhere to that view, but they were now concerned not with the Montagu-Chelmsford report but with the Act that had been passed now. She next pointed out the salient differences between the Montagu-Chelmsford report and the present Act.

TRIBUTE TO LORD SINHA.

Referring to Lord Sinha, she said that she and Lord Sinha did not always entirely agree. But she thought that Lord Sinha had done magnificent work for India not only in the Parliament but also in Europe in connection with the Peace Conference. For an Indian to hold his own under such conditions and to be looked upon as worthy to hold that position was a testimony that India could govern herself, but whether they agreed or not was not relevant to the subject.

She wanted to place before the audience some facts with regard to the new Act and asked them to compare their Act with the Act that was given to the British colonies, and said that the spirit was similar. There was a period in the Colonies when they had representative institutions without responsible Government. But, step by step, it became responsible Government. They would find a clear resemblance between the Colonial Acts and the Indian Reform Act. The habit of the English nation of making laws was not very convenient. They did not give things outright in plain language. They would open up possibilities, and they would always reserve powers which would scarcely be used and would gradually disappear.

"POWER OF AUTOCRACY BROKEN."

They must realise that the present Act had given considerable power both in the Provincial, and in the Central Government. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report said ~~that the~~ machinery of autocracy must be preserved, but in the present Act they did not find that machinery. In the present Constitution, they had an elected majority in the Legislative Council, and both in the second and first chambers they had popular majority. With these, the autocracy was powerless but even if that failed it was their own failure and they could not blame the form of Government. If their own members were to pass a measure against their wishes, who were to control them? Three of the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council would be Indians. Sir Sankaran Nair told the Joint Committee that he would be satisfied if Indian members were given. He said that single-handed he had done much, and if he had 2 more comrades he would have carried almost all he desired. They were naturally suspicious of the power given to the Governor-General to pass emergency measures. But if the Governor-General wanted to pass a coercive measure he would have first of all to get it through the legislature. If he failed there, even he had to go it through the Executive Council. But if he failed there he could not get it. But if in spite of all that, he got through the Executive Council he would not act on, it. He must submit to Parliament and must submit to it his reason for this strange procedure to a Standing Committee of both the Houses. Then it must pass through both Houses of Parliament, which, as they were aware, were against coercive legislation. Thus India was in the same position as England. With those two mill-stones grinding above and below, coercive measures would be impossible to pass. To-day they had got power, real power and the power of autocracy was broken.

Coming to the Estimates which must come before both the Chambers, she said that they had got the Fiscal Autonomy on which point they were unanimous, and they had it by the establishment of a convention which, though it might not be as satisfactory as a clause of the Statute, still placed India on the position of the Self-Governing Dominions where they fixed their fiscal policy exactly as India had got.

Coming to the Provincial Assemblies, she said that if the Indians realised their powers under the Reform Act, Provincial Autonomy was is sight. It was necessary then that the electorate should learn their power. Everything depended on it. It was the people who would make the Council. That was why she said the Provincial Government had become their National Government. India was fit for Self-Government now, and in the next ten months they would have to put a definite scheme of local Self-Government with the management of their village affairs on the Panchayet system. Then they would have sub-divisional and district councils elected. Then there were the Education Bills and the labour legislation which they would have to consider. She however asked her hearers to think gravely the idea of sending a man to the Council who would go there only to obstruct legislation. Realising the difficulty on the way of the passage of the Reform Bill through the Parliament she felt that this Act was a substantial step towards the goal of Home Rule. She who had fought for it when it was unpopular asked her hearers not to think that unless she thought that it was really a first step towards Home Rule she would have supported it.

# KOLTCHAK A PRISONER!

## IN CUSTODY OF REVOLUTIONARIES.

## ALLIES' EFFORTS TO SAVE HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 23.

PEKING, Jan. 11.—A telegram from Harbin says the Allied representatives in Siberia have appealed to General Janin, the French commander of Czecho-Slovaks, to save Koltchak, who is in custody of revolutionaries at Verkheneudinsk. It is reported that most of Koltchak's ministers are also prisoners.

## RUSSIAN FRONTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

An authoritative weekly summary of military operations says, since the opening of the offensive on January 4th, Letts have retaken their own territory to the depth of forty miles and have taken 13,000. Bolsheviks still occupy 60 miles of Lettland.

In South Russia respite has been afforded to General Denikin, owing to the swollen condition of the Don and destruction of railways during recent retreat. The opposing armies are regrouping and reforming. Nevertheless General Denikin's losses of material gravely affect his future operations.

In Siberia, Bolsheviks have advanced, but this has now slowed up. Democrats in Irkutsk are maintaining order with the Allied assistance, but Red flags have appeared on some buildings. Democrats are endeavouring to form a new Government with a programme in favour of the cessation of civil war and opposition to Japanese.

WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

The War Office announces that on the extreme right of the Caucasus army, the Bolshevik column which entered Kislyar, was driven out by a counter-attack on January 21st. On the centre and left fronts of the Caucasus army, Russians have been forced back from the line of Sal astride Tsaritsin-Ekatinodar railway.

Further West, Bolsheviks have made repeated attempts to cross the Don, east of Rostoff, and have succeeded in forming small bridgeheads on the left bank at two places.

Westward of Rostoff, attempts to cross have been completely repulsed with heavy losses. The Bolshevik cavalry have lost twelve guns, 100 machine-guns and a large number of prisoners.

On the Crimea front Bolsheviks are approaching the isthmuses of Chongar and Perekop.

## ARABS KILL BRITISH ENGINEER.

### FOR SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BASRA, Jan. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

Report has been received by air from Aleppo that Mr. Alexander Fleming, a British civil engineer, was killed by Arabs near Dairezzor, while travelling by car from Aleppo to Agdad. It appears that he was murdered for the small amount of money he carried.

## IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### STRONG SINN FEIN MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Municipal elections in Ireland have resulted in strong Sinn Fein-Labour majorities, practically everywhere outside Ulster.

## MUNITION BOARD CASE.

### RULE DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chandhuri and Newbould disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Mr. T. R. Pratt calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why Mr. Pratt's books which were in Court in connection with the enquiry regarding the Munitions Board charges should not be returned to him. Mr. Justice Chandhuri in discharging the rule said that there were materials before the Magistrate upon which the order to make over the books to the Court was properly made and that in the circumstances of the case the books which were taken charge of, ought to be in charge of the Magistrate. Referring to the allegations made in Mr. Pratt's application against the Magistrate, His Lordship observed that they ought never to have been made. It was merely a charge upon a belief and the grounds for such belief not being stated His Lordship was strongly of opinion that a charge of that character should not have been introduced in an application of this nature. It seems that the learned counsel for Mr. Pratt was misled by facts being stated in that way in the petition without carefully enquiring into them. His Lordship did not think that any case of *malafides* had been made out against the magistrate, His Lordship directed the magistrate to have an enquiry made as quickly as possible in the presence of both sides and determine which of the books were necessary to be kept and leave only such books as might be urgently required for purpose of the case kept, and not the others.

# LATEST CABLES

## EMPIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

### COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 23.

According to the "Weekly Despatch" the forthcoming report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee says, the Empire can remedy the world deficiency in cotton, provided that the Imperial Government and Dominion Governments assist and all engaged in the cotton industry cordially co-operate. The report suggests that the Committee continue to exist and be given general control of development of the cotton industry, with a treasury grant of ten thousand and annually for five years for expenses. It also suggests immediate establishment of a central research institute to investigate scientific principles of cotton growing and that Governments of all Empire cotton growing areas should fully control cotton growing and establish local Associations of growers to advise them. The report suggests that money should be found by the Treasury for cotton growing areas.

The Committee looks to Egypt for the greatest help, regarding increased production and says that proper irrigation in the northern delta would result in an increase of at least 900,000 bales. The development of work in Uganda and Nigeria is expected to produce an additional hundred thousand bales. With regard to the Sudan, it is possible to put another million acres under cotton.

As regards India, the defective methods of marketing and malpractices with regard to seed, whereby better types of cotton fail to realise their full value must be remedied before any improvement is possible.

## MR. O'GRADY ON RUSSIAN SITUATION.

### ARRANGEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—Mr. O'Grady, in an interview with Reuter, remarked on the diplomatic wording of the Paris announcement, but was evidently pleased at any step in the direction of raising the blockade, pointing out that they were up against the blockade at every turn in arranging the transport of goods to British subjects in Russia. Mr. O'Grady expects to get the British wounded out next week and the remainder of the British prisoners the week after. The exchange of prisoners now depends on negotiations with the Archangel Government, which are proceeding favourably and should be concluded in a few days. He hopes to arrange for a ship to leave England on the 6th February with certain Russians, and to call at Denmark for the Russian war prisoners. After transporting them to Russia it will bring back British subjects.

## RAISING OF RUSSIAN BLOCKADE.

### ECONOMIC SITUATION RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Jan. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—M. Litvinoff is most gratified at the Paris announcement, which he considers tantamount to raising the blockade. It will enormously affect the economic situation in Russia, which has great accumulations of goods for export, especially flax, hemp, timber, bristles, hides, furs, and platinum. As regards imports, Russia particularly needs machinery, agricultural implements and railway material. Litvinoff declares that there are plenty of foodstuffs in Russia for which only transport is required. He urges the necessity of permitting Russia to send representatives abroad, if trade is to be a reality, and Russia will freely permit commercial and other representatives to enter Russia on a reciprocal basis.

## THE POWHATTEN.

### IN DANGER OF SINKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Jan. 24.

A telegram from Halifax of yesterday's date says an intercepted wireless reports that the American steamer Powhatten, with 500 passengers on board, is in danger of sinking, 400 miles from Halifax. The wireless says, water is gaining rapidly. The White star liner Cedric is standing by to take off the passengers, if weather improves.

## NO GERMAN COMMISSION TO MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 23.

BERLIN.—The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" denies that a German commission has gone to Moscow, but says that the Red Cross representatives have gone into the interior of Russia to assist German war prisoners.

## DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 23.

SYDNEY.—In the contest for the Davis Cup to-day, Brookes and Patterson beat Kingscote and Beamish 6/0, 6/0, 6/2.

# THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

## NEED FOR INCREASING EFFICIENCY.

## SIR FAZULBHOY'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

## INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

A joint sessions of the Indian Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress was held at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. Among those present on the occasion, besides the President, were: The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Lala Harkishen Lal, Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Hydari, Mr. Brander, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. B. A. Billimoria, Mr. P. K. Kulkarni, Mr. V. Pandya, Mr. Ramanan, and others.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the proceedings, and welcomed the delegates in a long speech which will be published in a later issue.

The Conference then proceeded with the election of its President. Mr. S. R. Bomanji, moving that the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy be elected President of the Conference, said his task was a light one for Sir Fazalbhoy (applause), needed no introduction to a Bombay audience nor to a commercial audience in any part of the country (applause.) As a prominent member of the commercial community and as a member the firm of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, which had spread its activities to far-off countries like China and Japan, Sir Fazalbhoy occupied a high and honoured position in the commercial and industrial life of the country, (applause.) His firm had been a pillar of industry not only in this country but of commerce between India and farther East. They were at one time the biggest importers of sugar from China and Mauritius and by doing so, had tried to encourage trade activities between this country and others. There was no doubt that Sir Fazalbhoy would make an excellent President of this Conference. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Banerjea, seconding the proposition, said Sir Fazalbhoy was one of the most successful captains of industry in this part of the country and his knowledge of matters commercial and industrial was vast and varied. In his capacity as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Fazalbhoy had rendered much valuable service to the cause the country in general and to that of industry in particular (applause.) He (the speaker then referred to the commercial and industrial greatness of Bombay, and added it w the rest of the country in these matters and that one of Bombay's most worthy sons should preside over their deliberations at a time when they were entering upon a new era of progress and improvement.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, supporting the proposition, said they all knew the work and activties of Sir Fazulbhoy in helping the industrial development of the country, and hence there was no doubt that the joint sessions of the Conference and the Congress under his able and wise guidance would prove a great success (Applause).

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who on rising to address the assembly was received with loud cheering, said at the outset he would on their behalf welcome Lala Harkishen Lal. (loud cheering) who had not only been a personal friend of his for many years past, and an industrial magnate of the Punjab but he had suffered, and they were glad that he was back among them. They wished him long life of usefulness to his country (Applause).

Sir Fazulbhoy next announced that messages expressing sympathy with the object of the joint sessions had been received from H. E. the Governor (applause), the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri, Mr. G. K. Deodher, Swami Shradhanand, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, and others.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy then delivered his presidential address. He said:

### PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to preside over this joint session of the Indian Industrial Conference and the Indian Commercial Congress. Before I ask your attention to the great commercial and industrial issues which are occupying our minds, there are certain domestic points which require explanation. The first is the movement of this session from the venue of the Indian National Congress to the City of Bombay; the second is the amalgamation of our two organisations. For the past two years it has been felt that the holding of the Indian Industrial Conference at the same time and place as the Indian National Congress involved serious disadvantages. During the Congress week not one but nearly a dozen conferences hold their sessions. The Congress alone fully occupies the last four days of the year. Moreover, since the Lucknow session the proceedings of the Congress have grown enormously in public interest and importance owing to the political issues before the country; these conditions left little time for the Industrial Conference and at some sessions only two hours were allotted to it in a crowded week. We felt that it was impossible adequately to deal with the important and varied topics on which the industrial and commercial opinion of the country ought to be focussed in an hour or two snatched from other interests and so it was decided to hold this session in Bombay soon after Congress week. The sessions of the Commercial Congress, as you know, have been in abeyance for the past four years. During that period we have, each of us, been occupied in assisting to bring the war to victory. The questions which arose were urgent war questions, which were more quickly and effectively dealt with by Conferences between commercial organisations and the officers of Government than by prolonged sessions. But with the conclusion of the Armistice, and still more emphatically with the seigning the Peace Treaty which has just been ratified, great questions of commercial policy have come to the forefront again; it has become necessary to mobilise our views upon them. And as there is no conflict of interest between Indian industries and Indian commerce, but rather are the two indissolubly associated, we have decided that separate sessions of the Indian Industrial Conference and of the Indian Commercial Congress would involve duplication of agency and diffusion of effort: therefore, our session is a joint session of these two organisations and we propose always to meet in common in future. I am confident that these changes will tend to greater efficiency and will meet with your approval.

### NO ORDINARY TIMES.

These are no ordinary days in which we live. The greatest war in history has been fought to its conclusion. We rejoice at the tremendous victory of the British Empire and its Allies; we offer our respectful and heartful congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor in the success which has crowned British Arms; we are proud of the part which we have been privileged to take in the struggle. But we are learning that the achievement of victory is only one part, perhaps not even the greater part of a conflict as titanic as that from which we have emerged. Peace has brought enormous problems in its train. In the countries of the Allies there is the immense task of readjusting a social and industrial machine almost completely converted into war debt, the great social upheaval created by the clash of new and stronger ideas with ancient civilisation and of a rise in world prices, which threatens to be permanent, dislocating the organisation of society. At this distance it is difficult for us to appreciate all that has been done in the United Kingdom, which bore the main industrial burden of the war, in switching from war to peace conditions; but even here we can perceive the immense work that has been accomplished. In the countries of our former enemies the shock has been still greater, because of the pressure of the British blockade, and a generation must elapse before anything like normal conditions can be restored. Then in Russia absolute chaos reigns, and the disorders of which it is the focus are spreading to Central Asia and threaten the Gates of India. All these questions have a vital interest for us, because they have produced a radical alteration in the orientation of Indian trade; they raise special problems for us, which we must study and understand, for they lie at the root of our progress and prosperity

Whilst these world issues are of the most momentous character, events specially affecting India have been scarcely less important. Since the signing of the Peace Treaty and almost on the eve of the formal ratificatioin of the Treaty, the Reform Bill has become law. This act is a great and noble achievement of the British Government. It is a symbol of the aims and ideals which, however, slowly we may have moved towards their attainment, have always dominated the British people in their attitude towards the various lands which make up our mighty Empire. It is the natural outcome of a war of right against might, of democracy against autocracy; we rejoice that the principles which animated Great Britain in fighting to the death against Germany and her satellites have so promptly and liberally been acted upon in the enlargement of the constitution of India. India gave her best, and that cheerfully and willingly, in the prosecution of the war; it is but meet that the British Government should recognise these loyal services and consider India as an equal partner in the Empire. These are not merely political issues; the Reform Act vitally affects the trade and industry of this country. The development of our economic forces depends in a material degree upon peace and prosperity in the land upon complete harmony between the Government and the people, and above all upon a political constitution which shall make for perfect freedom and liberty in our industrial development and the banishment of all artificial restrictions on its free growth.

And that brings me to the most important passage, from our point of view in the report of the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Indian Reform Bill. The Committee laid down, in clear language, that a satisfactory solution of the fiscal question can only be guaranteed by the grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire. . . . Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa."

### PARTIAL FISCAL AUTONOMY.

If there was one platform in the whole of India on which people of all shades of opinion united, it was the demand for fiscal autonomy. It was not the cry of any section or political agitators; the wisest and the sanest in the land also joined hands in pressing for such a measure. In my speech as President of the first Commercial Congress I emphasized that "the Government of India must be free to adopt, in consultation with the representatives of the people, the fiscal policy most conducive to the best interests of the country without interference either from the Imperial Government or the Secretary of State for India and that in a word we wanted self-government in commerce and industry." It is a matter of no small gratification to us that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, whose love and sympathy for us are so well known, has been able to secure the first step towards fiscal autonomy for us by providing in the Reform Act recognition of the contention that the Secretary of State should so far as possible abstain from intervention in fiscal matters when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agree, and should only intervene to safeguard the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangement within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party. I honestly believe that this is a real first step towards securing to India her just demand, though I wish that we had secured the same full fiscal freedom which the British Dominions enjoyed. I am sure there is no need for us to give the assurance to the British public that India will exercise her fiscal power with due regard to all her obligations to the Empire. There are several questions, for instance, the abolition of the excise duties on the manufacture of cloth, whereon the Government of India and Indian commerce and industry are at one, although an autocratic Secretary of State may be given an elastic meaning to the proviso above referred to; and though there may be occasions on which the Government of India and the Imperial Legislative Assembly may not agree—at least as long as the constitution of the Central Government remains as it is—yet I hope that the concession secured will prove fruitful.

In reviewing the Despatch of the Government of India with regard to the Industrial Commission's Report, the Secretary of State observed that "it would be premature to discuss the fiscal issue which was deliberately excluded from the scope of the Commission's inquiry" and was "not prepared to make any pronouncement of this aspect of the case until the representatives of the people had been given the opportunity to express their views." Subsequently the Hon. George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry, observed in his reply to the representation of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that a Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council would be appointed to go into the question of Imperial Preference and to submit their Report. It is not clear whether the inquiry referred to by the Secretary of State and the Committee referred to by the Hon Sir George Barnes is going to be one and the same, or to be by different bodies. I should like, however, to urge that the Committee referred to by the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry should have wide powers given to it under its terms of reference, so that it can go into the whole question of tariffs and not simply deal with one aspect of the fiscal question, namely, Imperial Preference. In fact, the Secretary of State mentioned in his recent despatch that he was not prepared to make any pronouncement on the fiscal issue until the representatives of the people had been given the opportunity to express their views. We may hope, therefore, that the proposed Committee will take public evidence also regarding this question. It has been said in some quarters that the protest of the Indian Commercial bodies against Imperial Preference is due not so much to their objections to foreign countries like Japan dumping their goods here, but is directed primarily against Manchester. That is taking a rather uncharitable view of our attitude. Our protest rested in the first place on the method and manner in which Imperial Preference was introduced; and secondly on our desire that before such a wide question is decided Indian public opinion should be fully consulted. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his recent address to the Conference of the English Chambers of Commerce, observed that it was not the Government of India's intention to adopt preference as a general policy without full discussion and full support from enlightened public opinion. That announcement has gone a long way to re-assure the commercial community, and it may be hoped that the report of the Committee to inquire into this question will be such as to satisfy Indian commercial opinion.

### TRANSFERENCE OF INDUSTRIES.

The political changes adumbrated in the Reform Act propose that Industries in the provinces should be treated as a transferred subject and thus recognise the justice of the demand made by the representatives of the people before Lord Southborough's Committee and the Joint Committee of the two Houses. I noted with a deep regret that Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce pressed the contrary view strongly before the Joint Committee and expressed alarming opinions regarding the future of the trade and industry if this were made a transferred subject. It is, unfortunately, a peculiarity of this country that exotic trade and industry think their interests demand that the administration of trade and industries should be in hands other than Indian. Indians have proved their capacity to hold the highest positions under the State. They have proved also their fitness to establish and manage commercial and industrial enterprises of a great magnitude. I do not know in what words to characterise the attitude of those people who in face of this tangible evidences of the fitness of Indians to manage above all the departments of commerce and industries, seek to make out a case against transferring these branches of the administration to Indian control. In fact, I go further and say that the backward condition in which India finds herself in regard to her industrial growth is due to the official machinery being in the hands of the members of the Indian Civil service who, in the majority of cases, are practically out of touch with the realities of Indian trade and industries. British trade and British industry flourish in all countries, even where they have no preponderating voice; I see no reason why in a self governing India they should be threatened with any risk. In fact, the greatest argument against this one-sided contention is afforded by the experience of several newly-started industrial and commercial concerns, a majority of which have decided to adopt British management. Commerce and industry are not, and can never be, the monopoly of any nation or country; it is but right and proper that our British friends should co-operate with Indian commercialists and industrialists in order to stimulate our economic growth instead of "sulking in their tents" and trying to put impediments in the way of Indians assuming the control of Departments of Commerce and Industries.

With the end of the war and the gradual restoration to normal conditions of peace a vigorous impetus has been given to the starting of joint stock concerns in India, which have been floated to an unprecedented extent, especially in Bombay and Calcutta. The Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry has warned us against too much haste in these enterprises, which he thinks is fraught with grave possibilities. I agree with him only in so far as a word of caution requires to be given to the commercial and industrial public, as also the investing public in general that the success of all these concerns requires skill and knowledge as well as work of an honest and conscientious character and scrupulous regard to the interests of the shareholding public. But our industrial growth is forced upon us first by the inability of the manufacturing nations to supply our clamant needs, and secondly by the paramount and patriotic duty of fostering our industries and utilising in the country our abundant supplies of raw material, in order to lighten the dependence of three-fourths of the population on a precarious rainfall. What is wanted is, however, not the rigid and inelastic curtailing of new enterprises; but a genuine desire to make their work as successful as possible with the help of expert management. I rejoice, therefore, to note that our countrymen have begun to realise the importance of what I would call the three essentials to the development of trade and industry, namely, banking, shipping and insurance, without which no civilised country has worked its way upward in the development of trade and industries.

### RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

If there is this duty on the part of the people to run their enterprises on sound and upright lines, there is an equal duty and responsibility on the shoulders of the Government to see that all obstacles, impediments and unnatural restrictions in the way of trade and industries are removed. The railways present several problems which should be tackled promptly by Government as our grievances are years old and it is high time they were removed. One of the main questions of railway policy with which the Indian public have identified themselves is the State Management of Railways. It is disappointing to note that though this question has been before Government for several years, no practical steps have been taken in this direction. On the contrary, the lease of the East Indian Railway Company was extended by another period of two years in spite of strong public opposition. A Committee is now, however, to be appointed by the Government to go into the question of State *versus* Company Management of Railways, and it may be hoped that with the help of its report, which will be comprehensive document with all facts and figures, the Government will be able to meet the wishes of Indian people in this respect. With the restoration of peace conditions we must be prepared to face an ever-growing expenditure on our Railways. The Indian people will not grudge this expenditure if side by side with it they receive facilities both in passenger travelling and in the movement of goods. There will be resolutions put before you dealing with some of these questions which are hardy annuals, and I shall not enter deeply into them, hoping that the discussion which will ensue will convince Government of the necessity of effecting speedy reforms in the administration and constitution of the Railway Companies.

### PROBLEM OF CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

One question which occupied the attention of the commercial community to a very large extent during the year which closed on the 31st December was the problem of currency and exchange. During the war period imports of gold were practically stopped and the Indian people became very large purchasers of silver. There was also a heavy balance of trade in favour of India owing to the increase in her exports to meet the wartime requirements of Great Britain and her Allies; and to finance these heavy shipments large blocks of Council Bills were sold by the Secretary of State, with the result that equally heavy payments had to be made in silver in this country to exporters and others. The Government of India which is one of the biggest purchasers of silver in the world, had to increase its silver purchases and owing to the general shortage of silver in the world combined with these causes peculiar to ourselves silver mounted to the dizzy heights with which you already had become familiar. These revolutionary changes in the position of the silver market produced that other great problem the problem of Exchange. Our rupee value was fixed with relation to prices of silver at 1s. 4d. and the Government frankly said that if the silver above 60d. and later on above 70d. they could never coin rupees at a loss and keep Exchange at its old level. Exchange, therefore which had risen to 1s 6d mounted up to 2s 4d. in the middle of December 1919. The worst feature of these constant changes was that it left the whole of the commercial and industrial community in a state of indecision and flux, and its operations had to be curtailed to a large extent because of exchange uncertainties. Several telegraphic representations were made by Indian commercial bodies who brought to the notice of the Government the disadvantages which would accrue to trade and industry, if no restrictions were placed upon the fluctuating Exchange. Government, however, had to confess its inability to do anything in the matter and was buffeted by varying currency billows. No doubt here were world forces at work in determining Exchange; but if the interests of this country had prevailed or at least received the attention they deserve, it might not have been impossible to obtain an amount of gold in payment of the balance due sufficient to ease Exchange or minimise its fluctuations. The only solution of all these difficulties according to my own view is the free import of gold. Such an import, if allowed, would restore the conditions when a favourable balance of trade would be met by imports of gold, and when Government, with the Damocles Sword of inconvertibility hanging over its head, would no longer have to vary Exchange and throw the whole of the import and export trade into confusion.

### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

The main recommendations of the Industrial Commission have been accepted by both the Government of India and the Secretary of State; already acting on some of these recommendations, the Government of India have appointed a Chemical Services and Stores Purchase Committee to go into the question of the organisation of the scientific services and of a Store Purchasing Department in India. The Department known as the Municitions Board will be transfered into a Department of Munitions and Industries, and for the time being its portfolio will be in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy. The Industrial Commission strongly recommended the creation of a Department of Industries with an Imperial Industrial Service. Questions have been raised from several quarters regarding the advisability of creating more services in our midst and increasing thereby the burden on the Indian taxpayers. I am convinced, however, that if the development of trade and industry in a huge country like India is to progress on sound and systematic lines there must be a suitable, well planned official agency staffed by an organisation of capable and expert men. The recent war has demonstrated with peculiar force that a nation whose industry and science is developed is sure to be a powerful nation. Chemistry and the allied science have proved to be of tremendous service to the defensive warfare of every nation, and unless India has an Imperial Chemical Service, it is hopeless to expect her to develop her chemical industries to such an extent as will enable her to be self-sufficing in times of emergency. I could have wished that the Imperial Department of Industries had come at once into being and that a full fledged Member for Industries had been at once appointed. This wish of mine

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## THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

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(Continued from page )

is all the stronger, as the Government of India have already secured the services of such a capable and far-seeing industrial expert as the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland as President of the New Board of Industries and Munitions. He could very well have been given the portfolio of the Department of Industries at once. While discussing the recommendations of the Industrial Commission, I cannot omit mention of the great service rendered by the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland to the industrial development of the country. He rendered a still greater service to the land by assuming charge of the Indian Munitions Board when the demands on India for war material were assuming gigantic proportions in relation to our then manufacturing and producing power. At that time the military prestige of India had sunk to a low ebb on account of the misfortunes to British arms in Mesopotamia. His dynamic energy and catholic knowledge however increased our military capacity to undreamt of proportions and by contributing to the ultimate victory in Mesopotamia and elsewhere brought prominently before the world the part which India played in winning the war. I am confident that under his able and resolute direction the new Department of the Industries will be a great factor in our industrial development. I have seen no sufficient reason adduced why this part of the programme of the Industrial Commission should be postponed and a temporary arrangement set up whereby our industrial interests will be supervised by a Board of Industries, with President, the portfolio being in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy, and I trust that this temporary arrangement will not be maintained a day longer than is necessary for the formal creation of a new Department of the Government of India, specially charged with this wory, and under the direction of its own Member of Council.

### DEFINITE LINES OF ADVANCE.

But, gentlemen, if the industrial development of this country is to be on sound lines, and if we are to derive the fullest advantage of the new Department which is to be set up and the new expert staff which is to be entertained, we must take broad views. I venture to say that there has been in some quarters much too narrow a view of the work and recommendations of the Industrial Commission—to say that its work has been confined to proposing a scheme for the creation of two more services and to ignore the very substantial character of its other recommendations. If you study the Report of the Commission carefully and as a whole, you will find that it commends definite and valuable lines of advance. There is no Aladdin's lamp to create industries where there are none. It requires the hard and patient toil of years to start into being and to consolidate the different industries which go to make the industrial life of a nation and for this nothing is more essential than a sound and systematic organisation and the establishment of clear principles guaranteeing that the Government will always be actuated by the desire to give every encouragement to indigenous industries. The Industrial Commission's Report may have its defects, but I hope I shall carry you all with me when I say that it has pointed out in definite terms the agencies and the principles which should guide the policy of the Government with regard to industrial undertakings. Take, for instance, the Stores Purchase question. If the recommendation of the Commission that Department of Stores Purchase should be established in India is carred out in full, it will go a great way towards establishing several new industries in our midst. What I hope, however, in this connection, is that Government will not overlook the claims of Indians for employment to the different services to be created, as I venture to believ that an Indian agency is best suited to the staffing of such an organisation as the Department of Industries. Sins of omission on this score are sometimes belittled under the plea of the absence of suitable men. With the establishment of technical and technological colleges and the opening of Government and Railway Workshops for the apprenticeship of Indians, such a plea will not hold good. It is moving in a vicious circle, surely, to refuse appointments to Indians on the ground of their want of experience and then to put bars against their getting such experience.

### NECESSITY OF CONSULTING INDIAN COMMERCIAL OPINION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber several times pressed upon the attention of the Government the necesity of consulting Indian Commercial opinion and giving it a voice in the deliberations of the Conferences held to discuss Peace Terms when the war closed. Unfortunately, though the Indian Community reminded the Government of this suggestion after the declaration of the Armistice, no representatives of the Indian Commercial Community were appointed at the Peace Conference. We are sure that the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu, the Right Hon. Lord Sinha, and his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner put before the Peace Council the views of the Indian Commercial Community with vigour and ability, but also it would have been better if the Government could have seen their way to co-opting a representative of this important community. We may, however, now hope that with regard to any commercial treaties which may be entered into with foreign countries Indian Commercial opinion will be fully consulted. In this connection I may also repeat what has been several times emphasized by the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, and also the Indian Industrial Conference, that Indian Commercial attaches should be appointed to all British consulates. Indian trade with Mesopotamia and East Africa is likely to develop to a large extent in the near future and it is essential that Indian Commercial interests should be safeguarded by having an Indian Trade Commissioner in both these countries. Talking of East Africa reminds me of the short-sighted and anti-Imperial campaign which has been started by the European settlers against Indians residents in East Africa. The comfortable belief was fostered that though there were several harassing disabilities on Indians in South Africa, there [illegible]erfect liberty to colonise East Africa. In fact, several leading publicists cherished visions of East Africa being given up to India for colonising purposes. Unfortunately, even after the great services India rendered to the British Empire in clearin East Africa of Germans, the fate of our Indian brethren there is at present far worse than it was in pre-war days. You must have recently read the pathetic message of the Rev C. F. Andrews regardng the condition of Indian settlers in East Africa. One cannot maintain calmness of mind when he perceives that Indians who have contributed their utmost to the development of East Africa, who were the first settlers in the country, and who co-operated during the war to such large extent, are now threatened with evicition and deperivation of all their rights and privileges throughout the narrow vision of British settlers. The grounds adduced for such action are the most damaging to our self-respect; and all our countrymen should raise a united protest against the unjustifiable allegations made by a handful of European settlers serve their own interest. The Congress vitally concerned in this question, for India traders and merchants had no little hand in developing East Africa, and I hope that yo will all support the resolution which will be placed before you dealing with this subject.

### LABOUR PROBLEM.

I should like it you will permit me to pass on to another subject as vital to the economic interests of the country, perhaps more important in the present stage of our evolution than some of those on which I have just touched—the great problem of Indian labour. Labour has perhaps rather narrowly come to signify the large classes of workmen who constitute the ranks of the Industritl army. But more, correctly speaking, every man and woman who toils to add to the wealth of the world is a labourer in his or her own way, whether he works with his hands or his brain or with his peculiar or acquired skill. He who toils to create wealth is a labourer. But when we speak of Indian labour we somehow or other confine ourselves to the working classes whose conditions, I may frankly say at once, are not what they ought to be, or what they could be. The vital and fundamental consideration in every industry and trade is human efficiency. And it is a matter of grave concern to us that the level of our general efficiency should be as low as it is. For in the race of life, and especially in a competitive world, efficiency counts far more than anything else. The one great problem before us to-day is how to increase the efficiency of Indian labour. It is an old, old problem which we are still far from solving. Yet it is on the solution of this great problem that India's survival as an industrial country will depend in the years to come in competition with the great industrial nations of the world who have the advantage of a tremendous start over this country. We have all been thinking, and thinking a good deal, since the first Steam Factory was erected in this country of the necessity for developing the human skill of the country for Industrial requirements. If India is to remain a farm for raw material and a market for the manufacturing world, then by all means let us remain content and happy as we are. But if your object and mine, if the object of these Conferences and Congresses is to raise the efficiency of every man and woman in this country, if our aim is to strengthen it so as to enable it to stand up against the world rush for raw material and markets, if our aspiration is to take our own resources in our own hands, and from out of the fulness of our own soil produce all the raw materials required not only for our every day comfort, but for our vital happiness and progress; if it is our object to see that no human being in this country goes hungary or is deprived of the opportunity of bringing out that is highest and best in him for the service of the Motherland, then I say it is the bounden duty of each one of us who has had the good fortune of having moved a little farther up the ladder of life to see that those who are still behind us come forward to join hands with us in the uplift, in the development, in the salvation of the land of our birth. Many of us in our own humble way have perhaps already tried to add a little to the volume and to the rate of Indian progress. But I should like to take this opportunity of saying deliberately that it is the people of the country who have done most to develop its resources, human and material, and that the credit of the stage at which we have arrived belongs less to the Government of the land. Peace and order may too often be drawn out to mean inaction and inertia. The requirements of progress, I submit, are as vital to the growth of the country as peace and order. Happily, of late years Government has begun to interest itself in the Industrial development of the country. We hope that under the new constitution, that interest will be sustained and will grow. For the interest both of the Government and the people demands that steps should be taken by the individual and by the State to ensure the greatest rate and widest range of progress in every possible form of trade and industry. May I, therefore, submit with all the emphasis at my command that the State can do more than it has done in the past, and ought to do more in the future if it values the contentment and happiness of the people of this country? Every people must work out its own economic salvation; but I agree also with those who say that, after all, in the modern world all power is concentrated in the engine of the State; and if the engine the State does not move, wielding as it does its tremendous power, the shoulders of the people may be bruised and they may remain helpless in the great up-hill climb. The State, for instance, can do much to improve individual efficiency. What is our own effici[illegible] I ask you, when 94 per cent. of our people unable to read and write? Is there not room enough as much for individual philanthropy as for Government action, in such a matter as the education of the people? In thirty years, without the wealth and the resources that we command, Japan banished illiteracy and prepared herself to take her place in the industrial organization of the world. Will not, I ask again, the Government of India and our Provincial Governments in the new regime attempt to do what Japan began to do forty years ago? Education is the fundamental basis of industrial efficiency, and if I have dwelt on this question perhaps at a length longer than I ought to have done, it is because I feel that in the new times that are dawning upon us we must place this great subject of Education in the forefront of our national programme

### NEED FOR EDUCATION.

The evils from which Indian labour at present suffers will all resolve themselves into ordered and well-grounded progress, once our labour has received the great baptism of Education. For with education will come a better appreciation of sanitation, and with sanitation and health greater physical strength and with greater physical strength, combined with an enlightened mind, will come greater efficiency. With greater efficiency, greater and better production will be possible, which in its own turn will create more wealth. From out of that greater wealth Labour will, I am sure, have its own larger share, and with increased earnings, the comfort and wellbeing of the labourers themselves will increase. The point is that—if the labourers in this country are to receive a fair share of the wealth they help to create, they will be enabled to do so ultimately and only by increased and better production, which, however, can only be done by increased efficiency, at the roots of which is only Education, the vivifying sap of life. Hours of work; wages; housing; insanitation; intemperance: all these problems will resolve into contenment, happiness and progress once th ewarm light of knowledge dispels the darkness in which labour in India at present lives and moves and has its being

I for one am not pessimistic about the solutian of these problems. Every industrial country at some time or other of its inrustrial evolution has had to face these problems. We, coming far behind them, may learn our lessons from the hard and bitter experience that they have had to go through. All the same evils must and do exist in any transitinoal period, the more so when an agricultural country develops within itself urban concentration for industrial purposes. And I am sanguine enough to believe that in the peaceful years that are before us the problems which our labour is confronted with will disappear one by one. If, for instance, you can produce some day in the future within 8 hours what it takes now 12 to produce, there is no reason why the labourer should work more than 8 hours. If, again, he produces more and adds to the wealth of the country, there is no reason why his wages should not be higher. But the fundamental consideration that I should like to urge for your serious consideration once again is the necessity if increasing efficiency by diffusing education. And in that great work, may I hope with you that the Government of the country will play its part as it should.

I have spoken of the transitional stage in the evolution of Indian industry. During that stage and until through the spread of educatiin anl the improvement of wages, the Indian labourer is capable of standing entirely on his own feet, the State and other bodies have a special responsibility to discharge in such matters as housing. This is a problem of peculiar intensity in Bombay, where great industries have established themselves in a narrow and crowded Island, where land is exceedingly expensive and limited in area at any price. The result is that the provision of ohuses has not kept pace with the increase of the population, and in many parts of the Island we have terrible congestion anl most insanitary conditions. This question is always before us and demands our earnest attention; but it can be effectively solved only by complete co-operation between Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and every individual or corporate employer of labour. We rejoice that his Excellency [illegible] devoting his talents, experience and driving [illegible] to the question, and I should [illegible]lf of all the interests represented here, [illegible] assure him of our cordial, nay, enthusiastic co-operation. Good housing will do much to improve and stabilise our labour; it must have a direct bearing on the efficiency of that labour, for efficiency ment of healthy living con ttnffi h du ee is attainable only through the establishment of healthy living conditions. I look forward hopefully to the issue of the great plans which his Excellency has formulated; it will be our privilege to do our part in bringing them to early and satisfactory fruition.

### NEW ERA.

Gentlemen, we have entered upon a new era. Under the Reform Scheme we shall have a large power in our hands for the development of trade and industries. At such a juncture it is most essential that trade and industry must make themselves heard and that in no uncertain manner. It is a universally accepted principle in countries where democratic institutions flourish that agitation is the watchword of every movement. I fear that our public institutions concerning themselves with the development of trade and industries are not yet as vocal and as earnest in their work as they should be. This listlessness, if I may term it so this shot-sighted method of working should cease and give place to better methods of co-operation, and larger perspectives and ideals, whereby we shall be able to assure a constant and careful watchfulness to safeguard the rights and privileges of Indian trade and industries. Our Indian Chambers of Commerce are few and far between, and even the existing ones suffer from a shortness of funds to carry out the large programme of work which the commercial community expects them to discharge. These Chambers of Commerce must be multiplied and every town of commercial and industrial importance should have its own Chamber of Commerce, and if possible also an industrial organisation, so that all this network of bodies can weld together the policy of the commercial community on matters affecting its interests and put whatever grievances it has before the proper authorities. The Commercial Community has numerous grievances; with regard to railways and shipping, for instance, but on account of the lack of vigo[illegible] propaganda and effective institutio[illegible] carry on such a propaganda, many such abuses are never brought to light, with the result that our trade and industries cannot attain the expansion which it is our object to achieve. In France and Germany these Chambers of Commerce are almost official bodies entrusted with several responsibilities by the Government. In this country they are merely advisory bodies and have practically no executive authority, even as regards their members and the commercial community. The state of things should be changed and it lies with you, gentlemen, as representing the different Chambers of Commerce and the different Industrial and Commercial Associations in the country to develop a spirit of corporate activity for Commercial and Industrial interests among your constituencies. Unless we have these organisations, the power we have under the new Scheme of Reforms will not be fully utilised for our good. I appeal to you all, therefore, to stand and work together for the economic progress of India and for her rise to her full status amongst the nations of the new world which is opening out to us.

**The Conference then adjourned, till to-day.**

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

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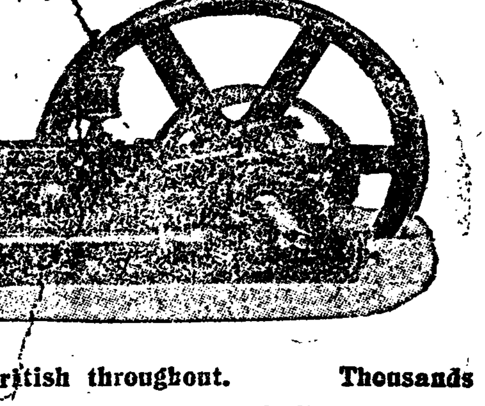

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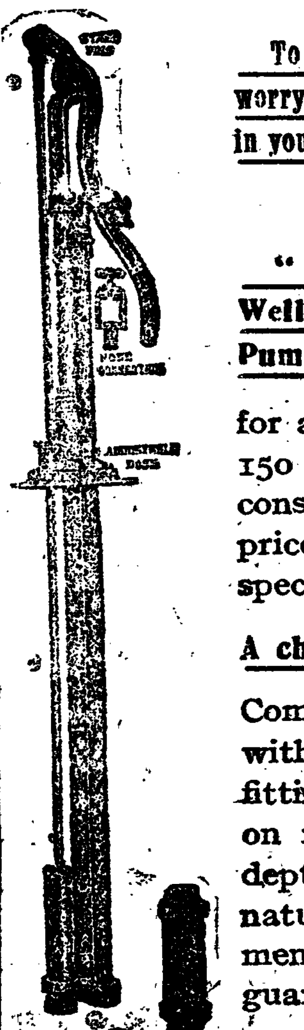

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# MR. ANDREWS IN EAST AFRICA.

◆

## EDUCATION V. POLITICS.

## FAREWELL ADDRESS TO INDIANS

Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed a large gathering of Indians in the Cinema, Salim Road. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul was in the chair. Speaking in Hindustani, Mr. Andrews said:—

"The time has come at last for my departure from Mombasa. I expect to visit Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam on my way to South Africa and on my return journey. At one time or another, I hope to be able to see most of the towns, in Africa, where Indians have made their home and some of the country districts also. I need not tell you that my heart is chiefly with the poor, with those that are out of the way, with those that are far distant from their fellow men. The frequent journeys I have had to make up and down the Uganda Railway have been a pleasure to me owing to this—that at every single station, however small, wherever the goods train or the mail train stopped. I have met little groups of Indians, sometimes only one or two families, and have been able to speak to Indian mothers and their children as well as to the men. And then, how can I tell you all about the children, who have flocked to me at every place? It has been a sadness to think of those faces, with keenly active brains behind them, growing older and older, without any of the pure delights of reading for themselves fairy stories and tales of adventure, because no teaching has ever been given them while they are young. I cannot understand the strange policy of the Government authorities, to allow this, the most precious treasure in the country, the minds of the children, to be wasted. But we ourselves must never own defeat! We must not sit down and fold our hands. We must know things for ourselves! Just for this very reason, it was a happiness to me, to spend one afternoon in Nairobi, not this time with a boys' school, but with a girl's school, at the Arya Samaj Mandir. I heard their Sanskrit, beautifully rendered, and then their vernacular songs and some quaint dialogue and drama; and, at the end, we sat down on the ground together in a circle and I spoke to them about India and South Africa and about Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi, about the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, and gave them a Sanskrit prayer to learn by heart.

### IN UGANDA.

"I have been twice to see the site of your new collegiate school at Mombasa, which our beloved President, the Hon. Abdulrasul Allidina Visram has founded, in honour of his great and noble father. When I was in Uganda I heard his father's name mentioned on every side as one of the pioneers and founders of that wonderful Protectorate. There was no clamour, over there, for turning the Indians out of the country. It was entirely the reverse. One of the most striking afternoons I had was in the company of the Young Baganda Association at Sir Apolo Kagwa's house, when they opened out their minds to me and told me all their aspirations. I found among them the very same spirit that I have found among my own students in India. They had the same national hopes. If these patriots had borne the least grudge against the Indians for entering their country, they would most certainly have told me; for we were speaking together in the frankest possible manner. And, what was the record they gave about the Indians? It was this, that they desired their presence, because they had found them good. They repudiated at once the charges that had been brought against them and asked me if possible to tell the merchants in Bombay how the whole country needed opening up to trade and that they wished to have direct and friendly dealings with the best Indian merchants. Sir Apolo Kagwa himself was warm in his praises of the Indians, both on that and on other occasions when I had the privilege of meeting with him. The Baganda Chief Justice took exactly the same point of view, and the ruling Chiefs also.

"I have wandered from my main subject to-night. After travelling up and down the country many times and seeing things from many different points of view I have come back to one convinced conclusion. I gave utterance to this at Nairobi with all my might. It was as follows,—That politics by themselves will will never help you, but on the contrary may become to you a drug, a wine, an intoxicant, a noxious poison. On all sides, especially among my own countrymen, I see this land suffering from political fever,—and this is not a healthy state of things, in a new country. It was quite a relief to get to Uganda, where, for one single word of politics, I was always able to get ten on Education. No,—politics by themselves will never help you; but Education *will* help you, nay, it will more than help you,—it will be your salvation.

### EDUCATION.

My advice then at Nairobi, at Kisumu, at Nakuru, at Kampala, at Jinja, and at other places has been very simple. It has been this. Let Indians sacrifice all they have to get schools built for their children. I wish I could make clear to you, how, if only you would consistently do this, then politics could look after themselves! For example, if it is an Economic Commission Report urging the expulsion of all Indians from all Africa, what better answer could be given than the silent answer of a people, like the Indians of old, devoted to learning! I use the world 'devoted' advisedly, because I know no word more typical of ancient India than this, *devoted* to learning. Plant your roots deep down into the soil, and then you can laugh at all Commissions and Conventions which wish to drive you out of Africa. Your very deepest roots are the roots of Education given to your children.

"When I was in Uganda, I heard saying up and down the countryside which cheered my heart. It was this, that the Indians had brought two gifts with them into Uganda, which the Baganda people had been quick to recognise. The first was the love of home, the love of the mother and wife as the centre of that home. This Indian love and respect for mother and wife had been a blessing to the Baganda people themselves, to watch and follow as an example. The second thing was the Indian's intense fondness for his little children. Yes, the Baganda people were quite right in their rapid appreciation of these traits of Indian character; for they are typical of India, as every one who knows and loves India understands full well. But I wish sometimes that this characteristic, the love of children, would act like a guardian angel to watch over the children's welfare thoughtfully and wisely and make it impossible for the fathers to keep their children intellectually and mentally in darkness.

"Again and again I have heard the answer given, in reply to my earnest plea for the education of the children,—the girls as well as the boys,—I have heard it said, "Let the Government do its own share and we will do ours". Well, I take that challenge up and I challenge you. I challenge you to-day,—here and now! Here, in Mombasa, offer to the Government what I have called everywhere the 'half-and-half' basis. Ask for a girls' school, side by side with your schools for boys,—ask for it on the 'half-an-half' basis. I would like offers to come pouring into Government from every single place where Indians are collected in numbers large enough to found a school. I would like offers to come pouring into the Directr of Education, to the Ag. Governor and to the Governor himself. If you act on my advice, so often gi— I do not think these gentlemen will refuse you. I want Mombasa and Nairobi to take the lead in this matter. I put Education before politics, before franchise before anything else.

"And I have a dream which I will tell you here in Mombasa. It is that the rising University of India's greatest poet,—my own home at Shantiniketan, where Indian children of all classes and creeds meet together in a common devotion to the Motherland and under inspiration of India's most gifted genius and saint and sage, Rawindranath Tagore,—my dream is that Shantiniketan Asrama may stretch out her embrace to encompass your children in East Africa. My dream is that *we* may send devoted teachers to you, and that some of *your* sons and daughters may come to us for higher training, in order that they may make the teaching of East African-born boys and girls their life's devotion. This may be a dream to-day; but tomorrow it may prove to be a reality. At least I can say this, that it is a dream that has not faded, but has grown more definite and clear with lapse of time.

"How can I ever thank you for all you have given me during the short six weeks or more that we have been togethehr. I have learnt much, very much from you; and I trust I have given something that you will remember in return. And if there is one word, more than any other, that I would wish to leave with you, it is this.—remember your *children*!—"Mombasa Times."

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

◆

### WANTED EQUAL TREATMENT FOR INDIANS.

We are asked to publish the following:—

Empire Hindoo Hotel,
Bombay, 19th January, 1920

The Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda,
ASSAM.

Dear Sir,—

I find from the local press that it is our intention to move the following resolution in the next session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

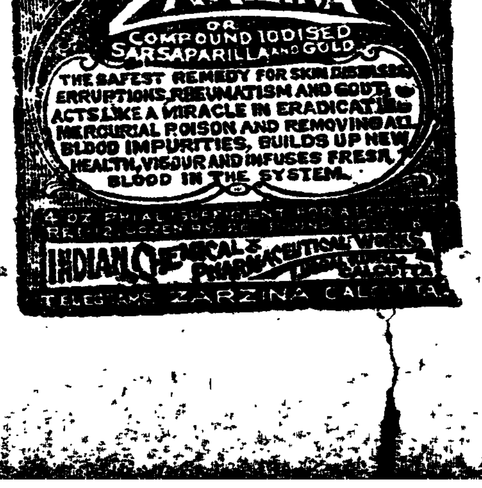
"That German East Africa be secured for the colonisation of Indians."

I beg leave to inform you that the Indian community in British East Africa are averse to this idea. It is true that a resolution was passed a little time ago by the Indian National Congress, Nairobi, requesting the Government to reserve "German" East Africa for Indian settlement. On further consideration, however, this resolution was not acted upon by the Standing Committee of the Congress. We feel that by claiming "special" treatment in a particular place we shall forfeit our claim for "equal" treatment everywhere. What we want is equal treatment in both East and South Africa, and in fact throughout the British Empire. By asking for special treatment in German East Africa we shall be violating the fundamental principle which we have all along been fighting for, namely that there shall be no differentiation in the treatment meted out to various sections of His Majesty's subjects.

I am not aware of the fact that the proposal originally emanated from Sir Theodore Morrison and other eminent men, but with due deference to their judgment, I and my compatriots in East Africa have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion that we must not ask for exclusive privileges in the territory formerly known as "German East Africa."

In these circumstances I should be greatly obliged if you would drop the resolution in question, or at least postpone moving it until, after ascertaining the views of all concerned, you are reassured of its desirability.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully.
(Sd.) S. ACHARIAR
Secretary, B.E A. Indian Association,
Mombasa.



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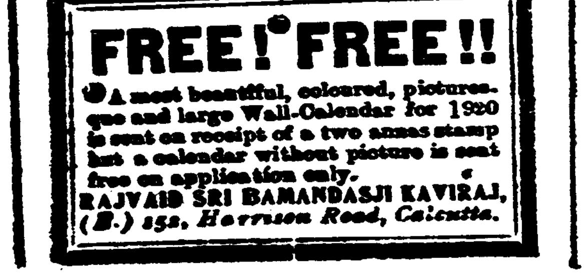

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Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 26-5-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 6 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality*.

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 863, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 3-11-19 and 6-11-19 writes:—

Sp. gravity 1008, 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1918 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal, Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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## BIRPUR VILLAGE TENANTS.

### UPHEAVAL OF FEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

A Durbangha correspondent says:—Before the District Magistrate of Durbangha a petition has been filed on behalf of Babu Bindabashini Prasad, Zemindar of Birpur situated in the Durbangha district, to the effect that in the villages around Birpur there has been a great upheaval of feeling amongst the tenants. It is further stated in the petition that some of the tenants had journeyed to Amritsar to attend the Congress and since their return have been spreading false ideas that freedom of the country had been proclaimed and that anything which clashed with their conception of abbsolute Right of men must be seriously challenged. It is also stated that the tenants of Birpur have universally accepted that Maliks should be set at nought, and if needs be, they should be plundered. About these affairs the Manager of the petitioner sent out news to the Sub-Inspector Deodha Thana district. The Magistrate has directed the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madhubani to take necessary steps to prevent a breach of peace and put down any violation of law.

## N.-W. RY. BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The bribery case against Mr. Heymerdinguer, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway was resumed before Mr. Preater, Special Magistrate and evidence was let in for the defence.

Captain Willians, 23rd Rifles, Brigade, stationed at Lahore stated he knew Mr. Heymerdinger well and had heard no rumours about his taking any bribes. Mooltan was the chief place. Mr. Hearn, City Magistrate, Multan, said that he knew the accused and that Col. Thompson and the latter had been on bad terms.

Mr. Smart William, Deputy Traffic Superintendent N.W.Ry. who was at Lahore Head Office in 1917-1918 said the accused was one of his District Traffic Superintendents. Mr. Heymerdinger and the witness were both transferred to the Claims Branch. He did not consider it a slur on them.

Mr. Jeffries, Executive Engineer, Canal said that he knew the accused and that the latter had a disagreement with Col. Powney Thompson had asked him to call on him and had offered him a sort of apology for words he used at the time of disagreement.

Mr. Heymerdinger lived within his means. The case is proceeding.

## MONTAGU STATUE AND INDIAN ARTIST

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the happy idea of Mr. Bomanji to raise a statue to Mr. Montagu, will you be so good as to find a small space for the following few lines in your widely-read columns?

Mr. Montague has done so much for India, that perhaps at the present moment she has no such other benefactor in England. Against very great odds, indeed, his aim has all along been to *indianise* everything in India. Would it not then be in the fitness of things to place the order for his statue in India and to see that it is executed in India, on Indian material—stone or bronze or whatever it is, by Indian artists? On the other hand, it would be an absurd contradiction to raise a memorial to that great Indianising statesman by ordering a statue from Italy, France or even England, and ignoring the claims of Indian artists to give expression to India's gratitude in dumb matters to that friend of India. I suppose the justice of the plea is so apparent that without needing any further argument from my pen, it needs only to be voiced in your popular journal, to meet with the approval of Mr. Bomanji and other subscribers.—Yours, etc.

K. M. C.

Jan. 21.

## MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following being a very urgent matter concerning the public and in the interest of the hill, I hope you will give publicity to the same in your next issue:—

The Matheran Hill Municipality is in existence since few years. The Municipality has not done any noteworthy work up to this time. If the record of the attendance of the members in the past be referred to it could be seen from it that some of the members attended the meetings only on the last day to qualify themselves to continue the membership. The public fail to understand what was their importance that they were allowed to continue on the list of the Board thereby neglecting the responsibilities of the hill.

There are eight seats on the Board of the Municipality of which five are the Parsis, one Hindoo, one Mohomedan and one Christian.

I see that some of the Parsi members have resigned their seats and their vacancies are likely to be filled up soon. I therefore draw the attention of the authorities concerned, in the interest and welfare of the hill as it is of the utmost importance that the selection of the members of the Board should be of 2 Hindoos, 2 Parsis, 2 Mohomedans and 2 Christians so as to give fair and equal chance to all the communities.—Yours, etc.

Matheran, Jan. 20.

G. N. P.

---

The Secretary of the Bharat Sewak Samiti of Delhi has appealed to His Excellency the Viceroy to consider the case of Lala Lal Chand Falak of Lahore (who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Lahore Supplementary Conspiracy Trials) in view of the royal Proclamation of clemency.

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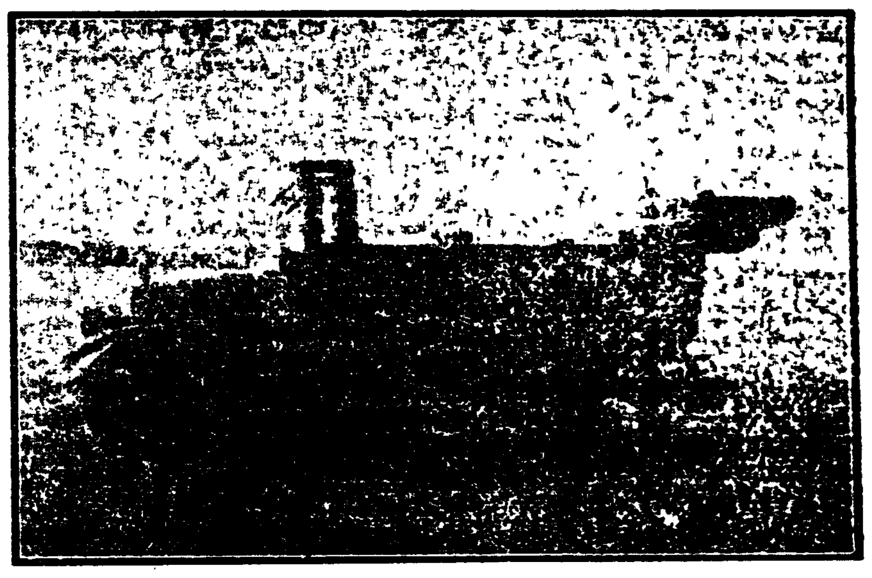

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"The Rolls-Royce enjoys an unparalleled reputation for reliability."—*The Autocar*, (8-2-1919.)

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"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the magnificent performance of your Engines in the Atlantic Crossing."—General Seely—the Air Minister in a telegram to Mr. F. H. Royce.

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"All the credit is due to the machine and particularly to the engines—that is everything."—The late Captain Sir John Alcock, at the Aero Club (17-6-1919.)

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"The Rolls-Royce, as everybody knows, stands in a class by itself."—*Glasgow Evening Citizen*.

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"A car of maximum luxury."—*The Morning Post*.

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"It is acknowledged throughout the world, if only on account of this one car, that the home industry makes the finest vehicle that has ever been seen."—*The Complete Motorist*. (8th Edition 1915.)

"The Rolls-Royce still holds its Supreme position."—*The Times*, (14-11-1919.)

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"The Most Wonderful Flight of all."—*The Daily Mail*, (11-12-1919) referring to the England-Australia flight accomplished with Rolls-Royce engines.

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"The Best Car on Earth."—*Liverpool Daily Courier*.

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"To-day still in a class by itself."—*The Tatler*.

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"A car of unparalleled excellence."—Lord Montagu, in *The Car*, (13-12-1911.)

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# SITUATION IN EAST AFRICA.

## ADDRESS BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

### "MORAL DEPRAVITY."

A well-attended public meeting was held at the Theatre Royal nearly three weeks ago in Nairobi, the gathering having been organised by the Indian Association for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Mr. C. F. Andrews on "The present political situation in British East Africa." Mr. Boyce of Zanzibar occupied the chair.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Andrews said:

"When I landed in Mombasa, more than a month ago, the situation caused by the Government's own publication of the Economic Commission report appeared to me to be so serious that I determined to remain in the country and investigate what was by far the most grave of the accusations made in it against Indians. I gave a promise that I would make public the result of my investigations before I left the country.

"This gravest of all charges against the Indians was that of moral depravity and vice, and advice was given to Government, chiefly on this account, to exclude the Indians in future, not only from this Protectorate, but from all parts of Africa under British rule. Almost identical advice was given by the unanimous vote of the Convention of Associations.

### "A SLANDER."

"My investigations have proved that this charge of moral depravity and vice which can only refer, in its context, to sexual vice, is a gross slander. There is no part of Central Africa, perhaps, where such vice, if practised by Indians, would be easier than Uganda. Yet I have in my possession the signed testimony of Sir Apolo Kagwa and the Uganda Chief Justice, on behalf of all the leading chiefs of Uganda who were themselves consulted, stating emphatically that they have found the Indians a moral people and that they welcome their presence in their midst as likely to do them good.

"I have the testimony also of leading missionaries who have stated that the presence of the Indians has been a blessing to their own Christian Uganda people, teaching them to be more affectionate towards their children and more kindly and loving towards their wives. I have also the testimony of Dr. Albert Cook, who writes as follows, giving me full leave to publish:

Having been in charge of the largest hospital in Uganda for over 20 years, give it as my deliberate opinion that there is less venereal disease among the Indians resident in Kampala than in any other section of the community. This hospital has over 200 beds and we have a large in-patient and out-patient practice among the Indians.

(Sd.) Albert R. Cook, O.B.E.,
M.B.Sc. London; B. A. Cambridge.

"I have taken the case of Kampala, because it is far away in the interior and unfortunately reaches a very high percentage indeed of veneral disease. But I have enquired most carefully from medical men and obtained records from other centres also.

### "THE ROOT REASON."

"I tried my utmost to go personally to the line of settlements from Kibos to Mumias, which an anonymous correspondent in the "E. A. Standard" pointed ut to me and I had placed this visit on my intinerary, but I was unfortunately delayed in hospital in Uganda. I did, however make enquiries at Kisumu about any bad effects from Indian settlers among the Kavirondo, and I could find nothing exceptional. The fact is well-known that the whole system of labour recruitment by professional labour recruiters, and the ruthless breaking up of tribal traditions caused thereby, is spreading venereal disease among the tribes more quickly than it can be overtaken.

"A very important article recently published in the "International Review of Missions" by an anonymous writer from the Wa Kikuyu District (who is evidently an experienced Government official) should be carefully studied by those who want to know what is everywhere taking place. But the fact which is to me the most convincing of all against the Commission's sweeping statement is this: I have been again and again through every single indexed passage concerning 'Asiatics' or 'Indians' quoted in the book of evidence of the Commission, and there is not one single reference in any of them to this subject at all. The accusation made has no substantiation whatever in that book of evidence!

### "REPUDIATED."

"It is difficult for me, as a stranger and a visitor to this country, to express what I feel concerning the irresponsibility of such an action, in publishing the most grave charges of immorality against a whole people without substantiating them by convincing evidence. Fortunately, it is now not necessary to say anything further about it, because the Government of this Protectorate and the Imperial Government itself have both openly repudiated the findings of the Commission on the Indian question.

"This action of responsible Government authority—so complete in its vindication of the just Indian claim to be allowed to live in peace in this country—should surely dissipate the bitterness which I have found prevailing among Indians, and open out a new era of kindly feeling. My last words to you in this country are these. I do ask you, with all love in my heart, to cast out all the bitterness of the past and to begin this New Year with nothing but good will towards my own countrymen.

"And I can do this all the more convincingly, because the news of the New Year from India also is altogether good. The King-Emperor himself has proclaimed in India a new epoch of hope and progress. The King's own eldest son is to make another long voyage in order to inaugurate India's own reception into the League of Nations, as the sister nation of Australia, and New Zealand, of South Africa and Canada. In the glowing dawn of such great events as these, I feel that I can ask you, with a confident hope of an overwhelming response of acceptance, to let bygones now be bygones, to let the dead now bury its dead, to let hard things said or done in the past now be forgotten, and to let nothing now remain in your hearts towards my fellow countrymen except peace and goodwill. And of my own fellow countrymen I can ask for no better thing than this, that they will follow, in Indian matters, the example of our own good King and his eldest son, who are the King and King's eldest son of Indians also."

### PRACTICAL COUNSEL.

The great meeting punctuated Mr. Andrews' lecture generously with applause. At the conclusion the speaker very strongly emphasised the need for Indian education. He believed with Cecil Rhodes, that every educated man, no matter what his race or colour, should be able to vote in the Council elections. As in other quarters of the globe, so it should be in B.E.A.: the better and successfully tried policy should be adopted of a joint electorate of all races, voting for the best man, not for race. This was a method fairer and better, and more in the eye of the advancing age than the allocation of a certain number of seats to Europeans, and to Asiatics, with one or two Arbs. And to qualify for the full franchise which must come, Indians must see to it that their children have the advantages of the education which was necessary. (Loud applause).

He advised them to approach the Government with the offer to defray half the cost of school buildings if the Government paid the other half, and to arrange for the maintenance of the schools on the basis that the Government pay one-third, the Indian community another third, and that the revenue from fees, etc., cover the remainder.

And, in conclusion, he counselled the community strongly to make their Association not only their political headquarters, but their centre for the education movement and for any and every movement affecting the welfare of the community. (Applause). He hoped to see this accomplished on his return visit.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Andrews. A number of interested Europeans attended the meeting, and one lady, Mrs. Ribeiro, graced the platform.

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Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation and leads [illegible] weakness, and wasting. [illegible] back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate. If the mother is healthy and the breast-milk [illegible] enough to satisfy him, he rarely [illegible].

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Glaxo can be given [illegible] the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food [illegible] milk with extra cream [illegible] Glaxo is in dry form, [illegible] has been driven off by the Glaxo process, which [illegible] and makes the nourishing curd of the milk [illegible] and quickly digestible by every baby from birth.

Doctors and nurses recommend Glaxo as a complete food for baby because they know it is the purest kind of milk obtainable, and because it is free from all risk of milk-conveyed tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other milk-borne diseases.

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These are the considerations which have prompted us into bringing out piece-meal this new edition of Protab Babu's Mahabharata. In order to bring the work within the easy reach of every one, the price of the present edition has been made as low as possible. The Mahabharata is not only a great Epic like the Illiad or the Odyssey, but it is also a rich history of the time-old age, it being an invaluable work on Philosophy and Religion, a precious jewel in the store of Politics and Sociology. Indeed, we do not know what it is not.

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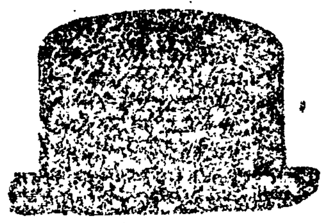

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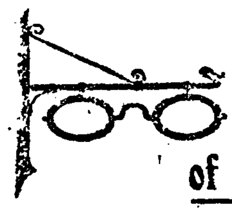

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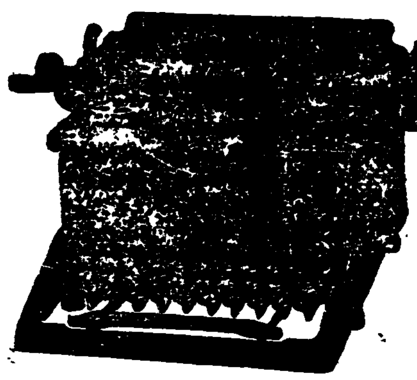

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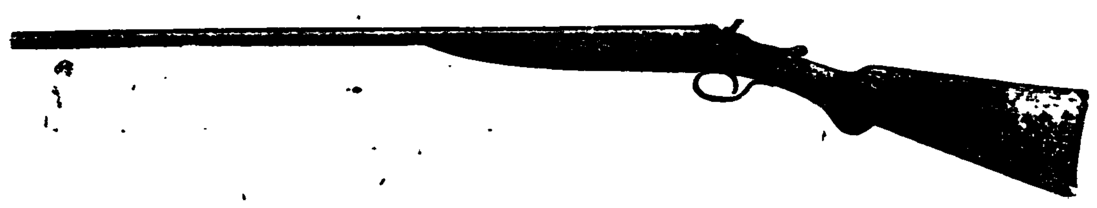

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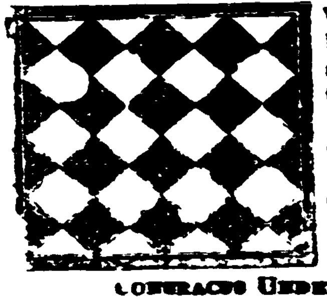

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The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of Sferical and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes or other Tinted lenses

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**This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, U. P.**

# PROSPECTUS
OF
# Jaunpur Sugar Factory, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

## CAPITAL - - - Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 150,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, payable as follows:—
Rupee 1 per share on application, Rs. 2 per share on allotment and the balance at calls.

### DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABDUL MAJID, C.I.E., BAR-AT-LAW, Jaunpur.
RAJA RAM GOPAL SINGH BAHADUR, Manda, Allahabad.
GOSHAIN RAM PURI, ESQ, RAI & HONYS, MAGISTRATE, Benares.
BRIJ BEHARILAL, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., BANKER & DIRECTOR,
INDIA ALLIED LIFE INSURANCE CO, LD., Ghazipur,
S. M. BOSE, ESQ., TALUQDAR & MERCHANT (OF BEHARI & CO.,), Allahabad.

### BANKERS:

THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED.

### AUDITORS:

MESSRS. S. K. DAY & Co.,
INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

### SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. LESLIE & HINDS,
Lindlie Chambers, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

### MANAGING AGENTS:

MESSRS. BEHARI & Co.,
15, Canning Road, Allahabad.

### FACTORY MANAGER:

MR. N. DUTT, CH. E. (TOKIO.)
(LATE) OF ALL-JAPAN SUGAR CO., LD., (DAI-NIPPON SEITO KAISHA), AND THE TARPUR SUGAR WORKS, LD., Bengal.

### REGISTERED OFFICE:

15, CANNING ROAD, ALLAHABAD.

### OBJECT.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and refining sugar, cultivating sugar-cane, date-palm and other sugar containing plants and doing such other things as are provided for in the Memorandum of Association.

The Government and Private Agricultural chemists and sugar experts, the Indian Industrial Commission 1916-18, and numerous statists are all unanimous in their opinion as to the immense possibilities promised by sugar industry in India, an industry almost as essential as ctoton and jute.

### SUGAR-CANE.

Statistics show that India possesses a large acreage under sugar-cane than any other country in the world and yet to the deteriment of her industrial and, of course, national prosperity her imports of sugar had been growing more and more until the outbreak of the Great War. The reasons are not far to seek. The barriers on the way of her increasing local production lie mainly in the poorer type of cane generally grown, the inferior agricultural methods, the very small and scattered holdings on which cane is generally grown with the consequent impossibility of an adequate supply and scientific control for a modern factory, and the absence of up-to-date labour-saving machinery, applicances and methods for extracting juice and manufacturing sugar.

According to the said authorities the area under cane cultivation in British India has risen from 2½ million to about 3 million acres and the total yield of sugar crop from a little above 3 million to 3½ million tons. The average yield of cane crop is about 20 tons and that of sugar about 1 ton per acre. The pre-war price of sugar was about Rs. 220 per ton, and due to war conditions it has risen to Rs. 325 per ton on an average. Although her imports of sugar have decreased to a great extent due to war conditions, India's expenditure on foreign sugar is almost the same as before on account of the enhanced price. India consumes more than 4 millions tons of sugar of which about 1 million tons are imported at the cost of about 15 crores of rupees, a glaring but not unavoidable loss.

Agricultural improvements are sure to add at least 20% to the gross weight of the crop, and better methods of extracting the juice and manufacturing sugar can certainly increas the yield of sugar by another 10% at least, making the total increase in the amount of sugar produced in India 30 per cent, or more than sufficient to render the country self-supporting, even if no more acreage is brought under cultivation.

It should not be presumed, however, that by cultural and manufacturing improvements only 30% of yield can be increased in the existing areas. The production can no doubt be easily doubled when up-to-date methods are introduced in juice extracting and sugar manufacturing.

Again, not to speak of the said authorities, it is rather self-evident that sugar-cane cultivation very is profitable and yield much higher return than most other crops.

That sugar industry in India is so promising as to render her fit for being an Exporting country is a fact based on statistics and corroborated by Dr. C. A. Barber—the Government Sugar Expert. The world's consumption of sugar before the war was 18 million tons—half of which is Beet and the remaining half Cane sugar. According to the said authority the war has seriously affected the beet-growing area, of course, sugar production of Europe, resulting in a great demand o the whole world for cane sugar and that for obvious reasons the British Government would help—and for the matter of that has already appointed a strong committee—the furtherance of cane sugar production in India in every possible way. The competition of beet sugar can thus be discarded.

As to Java sugar, there is no likelihood of expansion of its import. According to Dr. Barber the output of sugar has decreased on the existing estates of Java which embrace all the land suitable and set apart for dugar production and the only remaining competitor is Cuba where sugar production has risen to 3 million tons. But India with a larger acreage under sugar-cane than any other country in the world producing more than 3 million tons of sugar even in the present undeveloped industrial and agricultural conitions can obviously promise to defy any competition whatsoever.

The natural sugar-cane tract consists of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces of Oudh and Agra, Assam and the plain of the Ganges and the Indus and although the areas best suited to cane cultivation are devoted to other crops there are still sufficient suitable lands available for cane. Apart from cane sugar India produces at least 300,000 tons of palm sugar worth about 2½ million pounds sterling.

That sugar is an indispensible item of India's foodstuff is an undeniable fact and that the Sugar Industry in India has a great future and will play a most important part in the world's industrial regeneration, there is no doubt, and that dependence on imports constitutes a serious national danger has been brought into prominent notice by the war. In the light of experience it can be clearly seen that unless manufacturers produce raw materials under their control and make sugar therefrom by modern scientific process they can hardly expect to successfully cope with competition inasmuch as it is otherwise impracticable to get at the best possible rate and consequently make the best possible sugar at the lowest possible cost.

With the above things in view this Company is being formed for the purpose of manufacturing sugar under modern scientific control. It proposes to erect an up-to date factory—to begin with—at Jaunpur, where soil is very suitable for cane-growing and there already exists an extensive cultivation of cane. The Company has been very fortunate to secure the intiative and co-operation of the Hon'ble Nawab Adul Majid, C.I.E., who owns a vast zemindari in the district. There are good river and railway connections, and both the raw material (cane and gur) and labour on the spot are plentiful and at the same time cheap from a commercial point of view and can be utilised with advantage all through the year, without variation in the way of cost and and wages.

The concern can be extensively developed by having its own plantation, and sugar can be made both from the supply from the plantation as well as from the cultivators.

A distillery for the manufacture of Rum and Alcohol is also proposed to be established to utilise the final molasses very profitably.

A modest estimate for income and expenditure of the capital outlay is given below.

### SCHEME.

The Company is being floated with a Capital of Rs. 15,00,000 (fifteen lakhs) and will have a most up-to-date Sugar Factory at Jaunpur which is a centre of extensive cane growing tract on this side of the United Provinces of Oudh and Agra. This place is also considered very suitable as a manufaturing and commercial centre. The factory will have capacity for producing 500 mds. of white sugar per day, using both cane and gur as principal raw materials, but preferably cane, as in that case an excellent margin of profit is easily expected owing to the fact that all the losses and deteriorations for making gur from cane by the cultivator with his crude process can be together stoned by scientific working and control. The season for cane however, being naturally short it is intended, in order not to allow the factory to remain idle, to refine gur during that portion of the year when cane is not available. In this case also a decent profit, though not as good as that in cane, is expected.

The Company will set apart Rupees Five Lakhs for an up-to-date Distillery—to utilise the bye-products very profitably—to be started as soon as convenient.

### ESTIMATE.

The Sugar Factory will produce white sugar from cane and gur without the use of Bone Charcoal dealing 7.000 mds. of cane per day for 100 days during the cane season and refining gur for 200 days during the remaining portion of the year turning out 500 mds. of white sugar per day.

The Estimate has been worked out on the following basis:—viz.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Average Cost of cane at | 0 | 6 | 0 | per md. |
| 2. | „ „ Gur „ | 6 | 0 | 0 | „ |
| 3. | „ „ Coal „ | 15 | 0 | 0 | per ton. |

CAPITAL OUTLAY:—

(for sugar factory Rs. 10,00,000.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Machinery, building, etc. | Rs. | 6,00,000 |
| Erection charges, out-houses, etc. | „ | 400,00 |
| Preliminary Expenses | „ | 10,000 |
| Working Capital | „ | 3,50,000 |
| | | 10,00,000 |

EXPENSE:—

Cane season (100 days).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per day. | 7,000 mds. of cane at annas 6 per md. | Rs. | 2,625 | |
| | 25 tons of coal at Rs. 15 per ton | „ | 375 | |
| | Working charges at As. 12 per md. of sugar to be produced | „ | 375 | |
| | | Rs | 3,375 per day | |
| | and for 100 days | | Rs | 3,37,500 |

Gur (200 days).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per day | 1,000 mds. of gur at Rs. 6 per md. | Rs. | 6,000 |
| | 12 tons of coal at Rs 15 per ton | „ | 180 |
| | Working charges at As 8 per ms of sugar production | „ | 250 |
| | | Rs. | 4,430 per day |
| | and for 200 days | Rs. | 12,86,000 |
| | Total expenses | „ | 16,23,500 |

INCOME—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| per day | 500 mds of sugar at Rs. 12 per md. | Rs. | 6,000 | |
| | 400 „ molasses at Rs. 2 md. | „ | 800 | |
| | | Rs. | 6,800 per day. | |
| | and for 300 days | „ | | 20,40,000 |

Therefore the net income less depreciation and Reserve comes to about Rs. 3,00,000 in round figure and the Company may reasonably expect to make a profit of 30% on the Capital outlay.

MANAGING AGENTS.—Messrs. Behari & Company will be the Managing Agents of the Company under agreement and as experienced Company Managers their connection with the Company should be of great advantage.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment has been fixed at 10,000 shares.

The qualification of a Director is his holding at least 500 shares as provided by article 82 of the Articles of Association. The qualification of the nominee of the Managing Agents or representative of the Company's Bankers, if and when elected to the Board, shall be the holding of at least 10 shares in the Company.

Each Director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company as remuneration for his services Rs. 50 per day for attendance at each meeting of the Board and other meetings. Outstation Directors shall be allowed First Class travelling allowances for attendance over and above their daily remunerations.

DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS.—Messrs. Birj Behari Lal and S. M. Bose are interested as members of the firm of Messrs Behari & Co., the Company's Managing Agents.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.—The preliminary expenses required for the formation of the Company have been estimated at Rs. 10,000.

A commission not exceeding 5 per cent may be allowed to the underwriters for selling shares of the Company.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed to this prospectus and forms part thereof.

Copies of the Agreement with Messrs. Behari & Company and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company during the usual business hours.

Applications for shares with remittances are to be sent to the Managing Agents or to the Allahabad Bank, Limited.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Comapanies, U.P.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL MAJID.
RAM GOPAL SINGH.
GOSHAIN RAM PURI.
BRIJ BEHARI LAL.
S. M. BOSE.
} *Directors.*

ALLAHABAD:
Dated 21st November, 1919.

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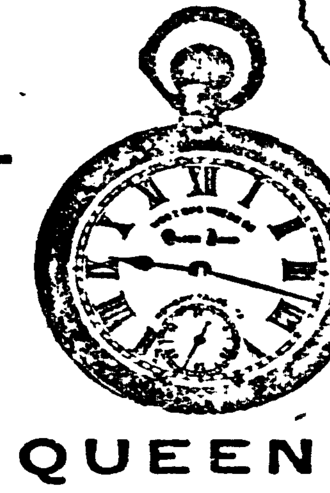

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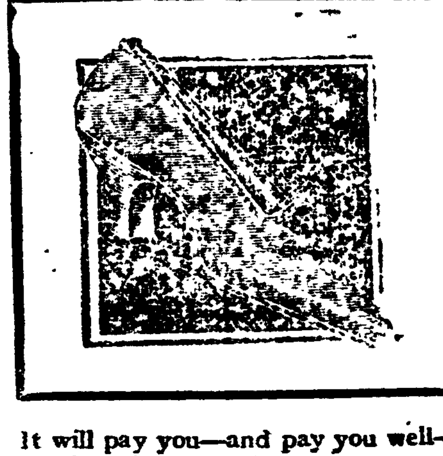

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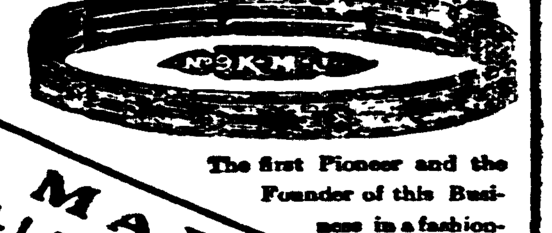

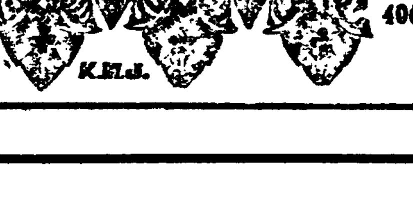

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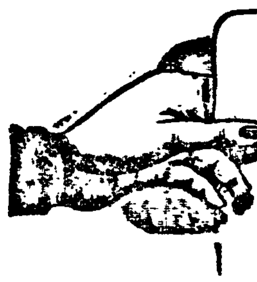

P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
*MANUFACTURERS*
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.